THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CRICKET.

The First Grand Match Between the English Eleven and American Twenty-two.

The N. Y. *Times* of this morning gives the following, relative to the cricket match yesterday:—The largest assemblage of spectators seen at a cricket match in this vicinity since the advent of the All England Eleven in 1859 was in attendance on the St. George grounds, Hudson City, yesterday, to receive the English cricketers on the occasion of their first appearance on this visit in a match in this country.

The game began at 12·20, the English Eleven having won the toss, sending Humphrey and Jupp to the bat, Norley and Harry Wright handling the ball. Humphrey opened the game by stopping Norley's straight one for a maiden over, Jupp being the first to score, a leg hit for two off Harry Wright being the first scoring done. In the third over from Wright, Humphrey popped one into Norley's hands at slip, but the ball was dropped, and the "little 'un" from Surrey had a life given him. The next over, however, Harry sent him a beauty, which mastered him, and he retired for five in favor of Smith, the first wicket falling for nine, two of which were byes, the right man not being in the right place at long stop, that proving to be the weak point of the Twenty-two's field in this inning. Jupp and Smith soon got in well together, and the score gradually but surely began to increase. Jupp had obtained twelve and Smith fifteen, and twenty runs had been scored off Harry for one wicket, when he gave place to Butterfield, but still no change was effected in the way of getting wickets, both the batsmen showing a masterly defense against excellent bowling. Finally after the score had been run up to forty-five, of which Smith had obtained twenty-two, Smith slipped a ball from Norley on his bails, and retired, his score being marked by two leg hits for three each—one to the ropes, and five twos, chiefly sharp hits, to leg. He gave one slight chance to Rogerson at long field, but that was all. Lillywhite succeeded him, and began by playing safe for singles, the bowling now being well on the stumps, and the fielding sharp, especially that of Harry Wright; Lillywhite and Jupp were partners, and well in together, when the important business of dinner interrupted the game for over an hour. After dinner Gibbes went on in place of Butterfield, who, by the way, bowled his first seventeen overs for six runs only. Gibbes, in his second over, however, found a way to Lillywhite's wicket, the bailer he sent him causing his retirement for a well-obtained thirteen, marked by a fine drive for three and two twos, his wicket (the third falling for seventy-one, a fine average against the excellent bowling and sharp fielding the Eleven had against them. Shaw followed Lillywhite, having Jupp for his partner, the Surrey youth being in for a long term apparently. Like Smith, Shaw made a long stay. For nearly half an hour he and Jupp kept the fielders busy, both of them, while playing straight bats for straight balls being quick to avail themselves of every ball off the wickets. At last, after Jupp had been in at the bat over two hours, giving but one chance, Norley got in on his mid stump, and he was obliged to retire for twenty-three, marked by two threes—leg hits to the ropes—and six twos, his wicket (the fourth) falling for seventy-nine. As he retired from the field he was greeted by an appreciative round of applause, as was his predecessor Lillywhite, and also Smith, the crowd being quite liberal to the stranger in this respect. Tarrant, the renowned Cambridge player, now came in, and a fine display of free hitting was anticipated at his hands, but in the second over he received from Norley he was unlucky enough to stop a straight ball with his legs instead of his bat, and up went the ball and out went Tarrant for a duck-egg—fifth wicket for 81, Pooley being his successor. This was quite a change in the average, which had been twenty-three at the fall of the third wicket. Up to this time the straight bowling and sharp fielding had necessitated a careful defense, and the game, therefore, did not have that life in it which characterizes free hitting. But Pooley soon began to make things pleasant, and by his life and activity at the wicket, kept the fielders on the alert, and imparted an animation to the contest which was quite a relief to its previously monotonous progress. Pooley and Shaw, while they were in together, ran up the score to near a hundred, and both were well in when Harry White tempted Shaw to make a short run, and the result was his being run out by Harry's short run of the ball to Cross, and the latter's pretty play at the wicket, Cross having succeeded Bowman in the position. Shaw's contribution was sixteen, marked a beautiful cut for three and three leg hits for two each, his wicket the sixth, falling for ninety-eight. Rowbotham followed Shaw, and again was there another stand made, Rowbotham adding thirteen in good style during the half hour he was in; Shaw being in for over an hour. The Yorkshireman opened play with a beauty to leg for three, and added four twos before he left, Norley bowling him with a trimmer. Norley especially distinguished himself on this occasion. Freeman now came in, and he, too, led off with a splendid hit to the eastern corner of the ground, the hit yielding him three easily. Pooley, in the interim, had rapidly run up eighteen, marked by a three and four twos, all beauties to leg, and these two were in for a long pull together, when "time" was called and stumps were drawn. We give the score of the inning below as far as played:—

THE ELEVEN'S FIRST INNING.

Humphrey, b. H. Wright	5
Jupp, b. Norley	23
Smith, b. Norley	22
Lillywhite, b. Gibbes	13
Shaw, run out	16
Tarrant, l. b. w. Norley	0
Pooley, not out	18
Rowbotham, b. Norley	13
Freeman, not out	3
Byes, 8; leg byes, 1, wides, 4	13
Total	126

Umpires—Messrs. Vinton and Griffith.
Scorers—Messrs. Sudlaw and Sayre.

The following are the names of the Twenty-two:—

Norley, Bauman, Lancey, *H. Wright, Karnshaw*, Rogerson, *G. Wright*, Lee, Cushman, *Want, Pomeroy, Butterfield, Gibbes, Houghton*, Mortimer, Winslow, *Aspinal*, *Morrison*, Smith, *Crass, Hill*, Stokes. Those in italics are St. George members.

GENERAL DIX.

He Repudiates Seymour and the Democratic Platform.

Our Paris correspondent writes as follows under date of Friday, September 4:—

"In a London paper which has been forwarded me here, I see it asserted that General Dix is in favor of Mr. Seymour for the Presidency. If this statement is put forth with the idea of strengthening the pretensions of the latter it can be disposed of at once. Before General Dix left for England where he now is, I had a conversation with him on this subject, and know that his sentiments are directly the reverse of those stated. He expressed himself to me as strongly opposed to the nominee of the 4th of July Convention and the payment of the public debt in depreciated paper. He thinks Mr. Seymour's want of firmness would involve the country in fresh difficulties, and that a repudiation of any portion of the public debt would be a violation of the public faith equally unjustifiable and disgraceful to us as a nation. These are the views really entertained by the General, and any others attributed to him which may conflict with them, are falsifications of his sentiments. He has been too unreserved and consistent in his expression of them to leave a possibility of any doubt on the subject. What I have stated, I pledge myself he will confirm should it be sought to make any further use of his name to strengthen Mr. Seymour's chances."

GENERAL FORREST.

He Disclaims any Personal Knowledge of the Ku-Klux Klan.

The Nashville *Union and American* publishes the following letter from N. B. Forrest in reply to a gentleman in that city long and intimately associated with him:—

Memphis, Sept. 7.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 5th instant has been received. I wrote to you on yesterday, stating the facts in regard to the letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and I will send you a copy of a note of the correspondent (Woodward), in which he admits that he may have misunderstood what I said to him, and promises to correct the misstatements of his letter.

His letter purports to have been written in my presence, and pretends to give a detailed report of a long conversation with me, but the fact is, that neither of these suppositions is true. The letter was not written in my presence, and although he promised to show it to me, so that I might have an opportunity to correct any errors before it was sent off, he utterly failed to do so, and I had no knowledge what the letter contained until I saw it in print. As a report of what I really said to him, it is incorrect in many important particulars. It puts statements in my mouth which I never made, and it colors others so as to change their meaning entirely. For instance, I said to him in regard to the Ku-Klux Klan that I knew nothing positively of its organization, strength, or objects, but that I was informed that its purpose was the protection of the people from injury, and that I was, so far at least in sympathy with it. All the other assertions in regard to this organization which he puts into my mouth were derived from some other person, or are the fabrications of his own brain.

I said to him further, that I did not think that the single fact of calling out the militia would bring on a civil war in this State, provided the militia acted in accordance with the existing laws of the State and the dictates of reason and humanity; but if they attempted to carry out the views of the Governor, as I understood them, by shooting down all men whom they might suspect of belonging to the Ku-Klux Klan, or any other organization, and if the Governor should proclaim martial law in any part of the State, and attempt to enforce it, then, that in such a state of affairs, civil war would be inevitable, and that the people would rise up to put an end to such outrages and usurpations; and that in this event, I thought that 40,000 or 50,000 men in this State would rise in defense of their right. I did not, however, mention the Ku-Klux Klan in this connection: in fact I was very cautious in what I said to Woodward on this or other subjects, as I suspected that he would not report me fairly. I am satisfied now that he was sent here for the purpose of drawing me into a conversation so that he might misrepresent what I said, and thus make some political capital out of it. I regret that I allowed him to talk to me at all, but I cannot feel that I am responsible for the misrepresentations of which he has been guilty. If all that I have said on political questions was reported correctly, I should think there would be nothing found in it which would injure the Democratic party or the cause of the South. I have, however, in all cases, attempted to speak but for myself, and no party or person is responsible for what I have said. While I think that many of the present laws of this State are unconstitutional, I am, and have ever been ready to support and obey them, believing as I do that it is better to submit to them for a time than to attempt to resist them until they can be repealed by legitimate legislation. I am, very truly, yours,

N. B. Forrest.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Farewell Address to his Army.

The general order of General Grant, addressed to the soldiers of the United States when the war was over, will now be read with interest. Here it is:—

"Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the Rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges, and battles in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourself, fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

KILPATRICK.

The General in the Political Field.

At Orange, N. J., last night, a grand meeting of Republicans was held at the "Tannery," to witness the reception of General Kilpatrick, the leader of Sherman's cavalry.

The General, after a gracious reception, said, in his remarks on the political situation:—

The Democracy promised that if Lincoln was elected they would plunge the nation into a civil war, and they did it. They had determined to rule or ruin; but, thank God, they have only the latter for themselves. When Mr. Lincoln was elected, the little Fort Sumter, with its garrison of 80 men, was attacked by forts and batteries manned by 5000 of the chivalry. This commenced hostilities, and the war progressed until Sherman had fought his way into Alanta, the Gate City of Georgia, and success everywhere greeted the Union armies. Then the Democracy of the North rushed, not to arms, but to Chicago, into a Convention, and declared the war a failure. So it was for them at the South. General Robert E. Lee and General George B. McClellan were both defeated. Rebellion and Copperhead Democracy were buried in a deep, dark grave together. They verily believed that hanging-day had come. At the end of the war, they said, "Yes, the war's ended, but it's a failure." They then used their utmost endeavors to grant to the Rebels their former rights and privileges. Now, as then, there are two parties. The Union men and the Democracy of the North and their Rebel allies of the South. Referring to the Constitution, the General said that the great questions before them could not be settled by old theories or the effect of past experience. The Constitution and Declaration of Independence suited our fathers, but we have rewritten and purified the one and made a living reality of the other. We have inserted one clause in it, and we'll insert others as often as the bad Copperhead Democracy North or the Rebel element South make it necessary. Speaking of the organization of a band of Republican Irishmen in North Orange, the General said that so long as the Irish people had identified themselves with the pro-slavery Democracy the Republican administration could not trust them. He sympathized with them as victims of oppression, but they had in a free country allied themselves to and placed themselves in the power of an oppressive party. He desired to see Ireland a republic governed by the Irish people, and when the Irishmen proved their sincerity in a Republican cause he would give them his word and sword to aid their cause. At the conclusion of his speech, the General was rapturously cheered, and as the meeting broke up was escorted to the depot by a moonlight procession.

NEW JERSEY.

The Political Prospect in the State.

The Newark *Courier* says:—"We are constantly asked by friends within and without the State, What is the prospect in New Jersey? We have but one answer to make, here or elsewhere, to this inquiry, and that is that if the Republicans prosecute the campaign as vigorously down to the day of election as they are now doing, we shall carry the State by a clear and decided majority. Upon this point there can be no doubt whatever. Never before has a better spirit or a more vigorous and determined purpose been displayed by the Republicans of the State than is exhibited at this time. Not only are our meetings unusually large and enthusiastic, but there is an amount of silent work being done in the way of organization which has never been equalled. In all the larger towns our meetings are regularly attended by large numbers of Democrats, and many who have hitherto acted with the opposition now unhesitatingly declare their determination to vote for the great Captain who subdued the rebellion. We know of one town alone in which twenty-five Democrats—men who have never voted any other than the Democratic ticket—have openly and with emphasis taken ground for Grant and Colfax. In the same town every officer in a Grant Legion of two hundred members last year voted with the Democracy. This is but a simple illustration of the drift of the current among sober thinking citizens, but it is sufficient to justify the conviction we have expressed, that the day is ours, if we but keep up our columns to the work.

"During the past month over one hundred meetings have been held under the auspices of the State Committee, while half as many more have been held independently of their action. During the coming fortnight large demonstrations will be held in every county, and as the day of election approaches every considerable town will have one or more meetings every week. In this way every neighborhood will be thoroughly shaken up, and the issues of the canvass presented to the consideration of every citizen."

THE DEBT.

Revenue and Expenditure—The Interest-bearing Debt.

The New York *Times* of this morning editorially says:—

We have reason to state that the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be made to Congress on the first Monday in December, will show the following figures of the receipts and expenditures of the late fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, as compared with the recent statement of Mr. Commissioner Wells to Mr. Atkinson, which was made up before all the accounts of the year had been received at distant points and audited at Washington. It will be noticed that the totals on both sides of the account very closely approximate to the figures of the Commissioner. The interest item includes three years' interest on the six per cent. compound notes paid off:—

REVENUES.		EXPENDITURES.	
Customs	$164,464,000	Civil	$53,000,000
Internal	191,000,000	War	123,000,000
Direct tax	1,700,000	Interior	27,800,000
Lands	1,300,000	Navy	25,700,000
Miscella'ous	46,900,000	Interest	140,000,000
Total	$305,364,000	Total	$369,500,000
As stated by Mr. Wells	$406,000,000		$371,000,000

The interest-bearing obligations of the United States of all descriptions, including the loans of the Government to the Pacific, which were increased $12,180,000 during the year, and the annual interest thereon stood as follows in June, 1867, and June, 1868, respectively:—

Year.	Am't of Principal.	Annual Interest.
June, 1867	$2,288,335,000	$140,171,000
June, 1868	2,223,946,000	131,101,600
Reduction	$64,389,000	$9,069,400

These figures are, of course, exclusive of the circulation of the Treasury, free of interest, on the one hand, and of the Treasury cash balances (in gold and notes), on the other.

OBITUARY.

Ishmael Khan Aga Mahommed.

By the death of Ishmael Khan Aga Mahommed, which occurred on the 28th of August last, the theatres of Paris lose one of their oldest and most devoted patrons, and the public are bereft of a favorite subject of curious speculation. For more than forty years this eccentric Persian gentleman had been a familiar object in the French capital, which he was never known to leave, even for a day; but although every species of inquiry concerning his origin and antecedents was exhausted, little could be discovered beyond the facts that he lived in the Rue Rivoli, opposite the Tuileries; that he possessed an abundant income, and that he was animated by an uncontrollable passion for the drama. He could be seen every evening at the opera house or theatre, conspicuously seated in one of the fauteuils of the first gallery (dress circle), calmly intent on the performance, and totally indifferent to the constant scrutiny of his neighbors, for which, indeed, his sumptuous Oriental costume and majestic personal appearance were sufficient excuses. He was always alone, and was never known to converse with any person, excepting under pressure of necessity. The mystery which surrounded him naturally attracted the attention of journalists, and for many years "The Persian" was a cherished topic for fanciful feuilletonistes. He was introduced into more than one dramatic "revue," and, it is said, always witnessed the mimic representations of himself with grave imperturbability, betraying no sign either of amusement or displeasure. Mery, the romance-writer, in a fantastic sketch, assumed that "The Persian" was one of the ancient race of fire-worshippers, and that the cause of his persistent attendance at the theatre was a religious determination to submit himself each night to the purifying influences of chandeliers and foot lights. His true history, however, remained undiscovered. His domestic life was one of strict seclusion, and of late years he even refused to receive letters from any source. The only visitors admitted to him were members of the English and Persian Legations, and with these he was not upon terms of familiarity. In a simple and unpretending way he assisted the public charities of his neighborhood, but never permitted himself to be recognized as a benefactor of the poor. His chief desire in life seemed to be to shroud himself in impenetrable secrecy.

Since his death little light has been thrown upon his history. According to the Secretary of the Persian Legation, he was the son of a distinguished Oriental diplomatist, who having been sent, about three-quarters of a century ago by the Shah of Persia, on a mission to the English authorities at Bombay, was accidentally killed there in a riot caused by the wanton carelessness of some English officials. The influence of the Shah was sufficient to obtain for the son a pension of £5000 sterling, which was regularly transmitted to Ismael Khan at Paris, during the last forty years of his life. Of his previous career nothing has been revealed, and the causes of his long exile from home and of his peculiar habits of life in Paris remain unknown.

—Hartford is cutting its tobacco in anticipation of a frost.

—The women of this country wear 350,000,000 yards of calico a year.

—The railroad conductors of Connecticut have been made policemen.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Maine Election Returns—Three Hundred and Forty-six Towns Heard from.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies—The Insurrections and Internal Troubles.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MAINE.

Three Hundred and Forty-Six Towns Heard From—Republican Majority 21,214.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 17.—Returns have been received from 346 cities, towns, and plantations, embracing all the State incorporated for election purposes, with the exception of about one hundred small places, which will not swell the majority materially. These returns are mostly official, and show that in the 346 towns there has been cast a total vote of 121,290, Governor Chamberlain having a majority of 21,214 over Mr. Pillsbury. This majority is above the estimate of the State Republican Committee. Owing to the unexpectedly large increase of the Republican vote in the smaller towns, the remaining towns may bring the total vote up to 177,000, and give a Republican majority of between 22,000 and 23,000.

The Senate will be unanimously Republican, with the exception of the delegation from Knox county, where the Democrats were elected. The Democrats will be stronger in numbers in the House of Representatives than they were last winter, while in the list of the members elect but one or two names of Democrats of any prominence in public life can be found.

FROM MEXICO.

The Ministerial Crisis at an End—General Lozada Concentrating His Forces Against Juarez.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Sept. 17.—We have advices from Mexico city by telegraph to Vera Cruz to September 12. The preliminary meeting of Congress was attended by a quorum. The ministerial crisis is ended, as two votes on the Supreme Court—those of Justices Palacio and Velasco—decided the question in favor of allowing Senor Lerdo de Tejada to hold his place on the bench and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at the same time. The question of who shall be Minister of Gobernacion (Attorney-General) will now be soon settled. It is probable that Senor Iglesias will be appointed. General Ramon Corona was at the capital conferring with Government as to the means for keeping the roads clear of bandits. The opposition press condemn Secretary Seward for his late treaties about naturalized citizens and claims. The Legislature of Durango has declared that the honor of their State demands that the assassins of General Patoni be found out. It is evident that General Canto is one; but as he is a deputy to the national Congress that body must be his judge. The submission of General Lucas in the Puebla Sierra has been accepted by Government. Colonel Gutierrez has escaped by way of Vera Cruz. General Figueroa arrived at Vera Cruz from Havana, but was arrested on landing. The property belonging to Senor Sanchez Navarro, and which had been seized to discover certain national relics, will be returned. The insurgent Gregorio Corona was captured and hung in Guanajuato. The Indian chief Lozada was concentrating his forces at Barrancas and Ixtlan.

FROM HAYTI.

An Amnesty Proclaimed—Probabilities of a Secession in the North.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Sept 17.—Considerable produce has of late entered Port-au-Prince. An amnesty has been proclaimed in favor of all but the leaders in the late Rebellion. A priest has made the offer to surrender Miragoane to Salnave's forces. The Cacos were concentrating their forces to arrest the new movement in favor of Salnave. It is probable that the whole South will return to Salnave should Gonaives and Cape Haytien fall; but fears are entertained that the North will secede and form an independent government.

FROM NASSAU.

A New Governor—One Pound Notes to be Issued.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Sept. 17.—We have the announcement from Nassau, N. P., that Mr. Scott is to replace Governor Rawson in the Bahama Islands. Government contemplates the issue of one pound notes as currency.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Sept. 17—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account. American securities quiet. Erie Railroad, 30¾; U. S. 5-20s, 71⅞. Cotton firm and quite active. Sales 1500 bales at unchanged prices. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. Sugar quiet and steady. Linseed Oil, £30 15s; for common easier. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 17—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties 72. Erie Railroad, 30½. Illinois Central 90¾. Consols unchanged.

Liverpool, Sept. 17—P. M.—Cotton advancing; upland 10½; Orleans, 10¾. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions easier. Lard quiet at 72s. 6d. Bacon, 57s. Petroleum quiet.

The First Frost.

Rochester, Sept. 7.—The first light frost appeared last night. No damage was done to vegetation.

Suicide in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Kenyon, a resident of Troy, New York, died from the effects of laudanum last night at the Boston Hotel. After taking the poison, he informed Mr. Pray, the landlord, and said:—"I repent of the act; do all you can to save me." Physicians were immediately called and all known remedies applied, but without avail.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—Cotton firmer at 25½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Howard Street superfine, $8·50@9·25; do. extra, $10·25@12; do. family, $12·25@14·75; City Mills superfine, $8·75@9; do. extra, $10@12·25; do. family, $12·50@13·75; Western superfine, $7·75@8·50; do. extra, $9·50@10·50. Wheat firm: prime to choice, $2·50@2·75; ordinary, $1·70@2. Oats firm at 65@73c. Rye firm at $1·35@1.40. Provisions easier. Mess pork $31. Bacon, rib sides, 16¾@17c; clear sides, 17@17¼c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 22c. Lard, 20c.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126	Toledo & Wabash	63⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	47¼	Mil. & St. Paul com	97
Ph. and Rea. R.	92⅝	Adams Express	50¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅞	Wells, Fargo	27¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅝	U. S. Express Co.	48½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	89¼	Tennessees, new	69
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	89½	Gold	144⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¼	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109½		

TEXAS.

An Explanation by ex-Confederate Postmaster-General Reagan.

Judge Reagan, of Texas, who was Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy, while confined in Fort Warren wrote a letter advising the people of his State to accept the terms of reconstruction offered them, and favoring the extension of the right to vote to the newly enfranchised negroes. In a recent speech he alluded to this letter, and in an editorial notice of his remarks the Rusk *Observer* says:—

For the first time Judge Reagan made, on this occasion, a personal explanation in regard to the letter addressed by him to the people of Texas, during his solitary confinement at Fort Warren. This letter did not prove acceptable to the people of Texas—their minds were not prepared to take the advice given them at that time. Some hard things were said about his having sought, by this means, to influence the powers that were in his own personal favor. Judge Reagan himself has been as silent as the tomb for three years on this subject, not having spoken a word in his own defense—"self-respect would not permit him to do so." If a residence of thirty years, and a public life of twenty years, would not suffice to establish his patriotism and his devotion to the interest of the people of Texas his self-respect forbade him from making any personal explanations. But here in Cherokee county, the place of his earliest home in Texas—among a people who had always trusted him, he would make an explanation of an act done alone for the benefit of the people of Texas, at a time when he was kept a prisoner in solitary confinement, where he had good reason to believe that when he was taken hence it would be to the gallows—as he and the whole country thought that a number of the leading Confederates would be sacrificed; that in the honesty of a patriot's heart, who felt he would never see the face of a friend again, he advised his people to do what he deemed best for them to do at the time, foreseeing as he did from his means of information, what troubles might be averted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868.

—From De Haven & Brother, bankers, No. 40 S. Third street, the agents of the Union Pacific Railroad in this city, we have just received an advance copy of the regular annual statement of the operations of the road, from which we make the following abstract:—

"The United States Treasury Department officially reports that the total amount of interest which had been paid by Government upon bonds issued to the company up to June 30, 1868, was $764,6 5·75. The amount paid by the company on account of the above charge to the same period was $615,914·58, with a balance then due from the War Department of $55,229·42, one-half of which was applicable to the payment of the interest account. It will, therefore, be seen that the Government has actually paid out only $121,126·46 (which itself will probably be more than paid by Government transportation during the present year), while its actual saving in one year's transportation was almost two million dollars."

The following are the earnings and expenses of the road for the year ending June 30, 1868:—

EARNINGS.

From Passengers	$888,335·05
From Freights	3,234,371·61
From Express	30,954·79
From Mails	66,800·00
From Miscellaneous sources	26,579·28
Total receipts	$4,246,040·73

EXPENSES.

For Conducting Transportation	$517,802·86
For Motive Power	977,010·62
For Maintenance of Cars	209,150·57
For Maintenance of Way	831,537·66
For General Expenses	149,255·43
Total	$2,684,757·14
Net earnings to balance	1,561,283·59
	$4,246,040·73

The average length of road in operation for the same year was 472 miles. The amount of First Mortgage Bonds the Company can issue on this 472 miles is $7,520,000.

Gold interest for one year, at the rate of 6 per cent. is	$451,200·00
Add 40 per cent. premium for gold	180,480·00
Total	$631,680·00
Surplus for the year, after paying interest on First Mortgage Bonds	$929,603·59

Add to the account the interest on the United States second mortgage bonds, and it will stand as follows:—

Net earnings for one year		$4,561,283·59
Interest on First Mortgage Bonds, reduced to currency	$631,680	
Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds, in currency	451,200	
Total		1,082,880·00
Surplus after paying all interests		$478,403·59

The earnings for the first half of the financial year were so large that the Company reduced their charges twenty-five per cent. If the way or local business produces such results, what may we expect from the traffic that must pass over it from the two sides of the whole North American continent? The Union Pacific Railroad Company are authorized by Congress to issue their First Mortgage Bonds in the same amounts as are issued by the Government to the Company on the various sections of the road as they are completed, viz:—

On the first 517 miles, at $16,000 per mile	$8,272,000
On the Rocky Mountain region, 150 miles, at $48,000 per mile	7,200,000
On 433 additional miles, at $32,000 per mile	13,856,000
Total for 1100 miles	$29,328,000

All these bonds are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum *in gold*, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's offices in the city of New York.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 4a5½ per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 104⅛ was bid for 10-40s, 114 for 6s of 1881, 113¼ for '62 5-20s, 109⅜ for '64 5-20s, 110⅛ for '65 5-20s, 108⅛ for July '65 5-20s, 108⅜ for '67 5-20s, and 108⅝ for '68 5-20s. City loans were firmly held. The new issue sold largely at 103¼, an advance of ¼. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 46@46¼ an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33¼, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 7 for Ridge avenue; 29 for Germantown, and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 130. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 60 for Commercial; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 60 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 90 for Western; 31¼ for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation, and 65 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½, no change; 19¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read R ... ls. 46

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 W Jer R 6s	97½	200 sh Reading ... ls.	46 1-16
$5500 Leh 6s gold l..ls.	90½	100 do. s5wn&t	46 1-16
$500 Sch N 6s, '82...ls.	69½	100 do. ... s5.	46 1-16
1 sh Far & M Bk	130	100 do. ... s30.	46
28 sh Penna R. ... ls.	55	200 do. ... ls.	46⅛
1 do.	55	100 do. ... c.	46⅛
100 sh N Penna R. b60.	35½	100 do. ... s10.	46⅛
100 sh Cata Prf.	33¼	100 do.	46⅛
100 sh Leh Nav.	21½	100 do. ... s10.	46⅛
100 sh Read R. ... 2d.	46	100 do. ... 2d.	46 3-16
100 do.	46 1-16	300 do. ... ls.	46 3-16
20 do. ... c. trf.	46	100 do. ... 2d.	45⅞
5 do.	46	200 do.	46⅛
100 do. ... 2d&int.	46⅛	100 do. ... s10.	46⅛
100 do. ... 2d.	46⅛	100 do. ... 2c.	46⅛
200 do. b5&i. ls.	45⅞	800 do. ... ls.	45⅞
100 do. ... b30.	46⅛	100 do. ... c.	46⅛
100 do. ... b10.	46⅛	400 do. ... ls.	46¼
15 do. ... c. trf.	46	100 do. ... s5.	46·31
100 do. ... b60.	46⅛	100 do. ... 2d&in.	46¼

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144⅜	11·30 A. M.	144⅜
10·15 "	144½	11·37 "	144⅜
10·30 "	144⅜	11·45 "	144⅜
10·45 "	144⅜	12·13 P. M.	144⅜
11·15 "	144⅜	12·25 "	144⅜

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113½; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@109⅛; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¾@119. Gold, 144⅜@144½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@111; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅝@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144⅜@144½. Silver, 137½@139.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113⅜@113⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@109; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; 10-40, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 144⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, Sept. 17.—There is an absence of any speculative feature in the Flour Market, and a general unwillingness on the part of the home consumers to operate beyond present wants. About 600 bushels were taken in lots, at $6·50@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for extra; $9·37½@10 for new spring wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is dull and depressed, and prices are drooping; sales of 1500 bushels red at $2·20@2·30; and 800 bushels white at $2·30 for inferior up to $2·60 for prime. Rye sells at $1·50 for new Western. Corn is firmer; sales of yellow at $1·30, and Western mixed at $1·28@1·29. Oats are in good demand, with sales of 4000 bushels new Western at 75@77c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·25@9 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy commands full prices; sales of good and prime at $3·45@3·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·85.

Provisions are quiet and less firm. Sales of Mess Pork at $30@30·50. Plain and fancy canvassed Hams at 19½@21c; and pickled do. at 19.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ... 51 | 11 A. M. ... 62 | 2 P. M. ... 65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Advance, Vickery, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Nereid, Bearse, San Francisco Merchant & Co.
Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Onkahi, Turpin, Alexandria, W. Bumm & Son.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Washington, do.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Salem, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, do.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, Sords, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Gussie Wilson, Floyd, Hingham, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Sheppard, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Boston, do.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Beverly, do.
Schr Annie Gillis, Roberts, Portsmouth, N. H., do.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Steelman, Portsmouth, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Boston, do.
Schr A. R. Whetmore, Lemon, Washington, do.
Schr Theo. Dean, Phillips, Washington, do.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Boston, do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig Susan Duncan, Turner, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr E. Haight, Avery, 5 days from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Salem.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Salem.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Salem.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from Portland, Conn.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, from New York.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from New York.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Boston.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, from Boston.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr Theo. Dean, Phillips, from Fall River.
Schr Gussie Wilson, Floyd, from Norwalk.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Providence.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Talbro, from Sagua.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Philena, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 8th inst.
Brig Ann Wellington, for Philadelphia, passed out from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Sept. 17.—Arrived, steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Sept. 16.—Arrived, steamship Eagle, Greene, from Havana.
Barque Loreno, Richburne, from Greenock.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Evading the Issue.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democrats choose to assume probabilities at variance with facts, and to impute to Republicans a policy of which Blair is the inventor, and Wade Hampton and the New York Convention are the indorsers. Following out this ingenious method of conducting a controversy, the *World* assumes that Grant will certainly be defeated, and that the Republican party will "surrender the Reconstruction policy which the majority of the people will have condemned." But, adds our contemporary:—

"As the whole drift of Republican electioneering militates against such a supposition, we wish that the *Times*, or some other organ of the party, would be explicit, and tell its readers whether the new policy is to be persisted in, if a majority of the people shall, by their votes in this election, repudiate it. If the beaten party submits to the declared will of the people on this subject, the declamation about civil strife as a consequence of the election of Seymour and Blair, is nonsense. How can there be any strife, if the Republicans accept the popular verdict? All their electioneering bugbears imply a determination, on their part, to set at naught public opinion, and defy the will of the majority, if the majority does not happen to be on their side. Now we wish they would tell the country whether this is their settled determination; and if it is, on what ground they expect to defend it."

And we are asked to give an opinion "on the duty of the minority, if the majority shall repudiate the negro reconstruction policy by electing Seymour and Blair." The inquiry was answered by anticipation on Monday, when we remarked that "the will of the people, when once declared, always challenges and commands respect." The rule would hold good in the event of Democratic success next November. Only let it be proved that a majority of the whole people freely and fairly express a preference for Seymour for the Presidency, and the friends of Grant will quietly bow to the verdict. The Republican party never did and never will violently resist a judgment lawfully pronounced through the ballot-box. Can the Democrats say as much?

It must be remembered that the leaders of the Southern wing of the Democracy have made their willingness to submit to a Republican majority conditional upon that majority being composed of white men. They have declared that a majority formed of black votes shall not be respected. Wade Hampton, in his Union Square speech, at the close of the New York Convention, pressed this point strongly. He called upon his hearers to register an oath that if there is a majority of white votes for the Democratic ticket, they will "place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that may be brought against them." And the New York Democracy responded enthusiastically to the proposition. Others may not have put the question quite so categorically, but in substance it has been publicly propounded a hundred times since the canvass began. Again and again Southern orators have declared that inasmuch as ours is a "white man's Government," the election of its Executive shall not be regulated by colored votes. If the freedmen help to swell the Democratic ranks—well, if they choose the other side, and Grant be elected by reason of their votes, the result shall not be acquiesced in. This is the doctrine of the extremists, and is the basis of an issue which the *World* has thus far evaded.

Another and more formidable one growing out of the Blair exposition of Executive duty, ratified as it has been by the assembled representatives of the party. According to the policy thus authoritatively proclaimed, it will be incumbent on Mr. Seymour, if elected, to set aside the new governments as null and void, and, with the help of the military, to disperse them and re-establish the order of things which Congress abolished. This programme involves the forcible destruction of governments organized under the law, and whose validity Congress has recognized, the overthrow of Constitutions which have been ratified by a majority of the people, the disfranchisement of the freedmen in defiance of existing law, and the restoration to power of Rebel leaders in spite of the disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Now, though Republicans will in good faith submit to the decision of the majority, whatever it be, they can hardly be expected to concur in so gross an act of Executive usurpation as the Democracy contemplate, or so revolutionary a method of undoing the results of the reconstruction policy. If undone at all it must be in conformity with methods indicated by the Constitution and by local law. It must be, as the *World* not long ago admitted, through the instrumentality of the very Governments which the Seymour party propose summarily and suddenly to sweep away. It must, in fact, be gradual, and by processes defined by the local Constitutions. This plan, of course, implies the exercise by the freedmen of the suffrage now in their hands, and the interposition of agencies which in every reconstructed State—Georgia alone excepted—are wholly controlled by Republicans. Is it probable that the latter would tamely yield to Democratic dictation, and surrender without a struggle the privileges and authority conferred by law? Is it reasonable to suppose that the dispersion of Governments, the disfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of voters, and the restoration of the old slave codes, could be effected without bitter and prolonged strife? And if in these circumstances disturbances occurred, would not responsibility attach to the party who wantonly assail the rights of States, and, under the pretence of executing the national will, would place their control in the hands of minorities?

There is no danger of unlawful action on the part of Republicans. They are contending in this election for the maintenance and the supreme authority of law. They insist that so far as reconstruction is an accomplished fact it shall be respected, and that changes in the Constitutions or Governments of the restored States shall be effected by prescribed legal methods. This is the policy of law and order, and therefore of true liberty.

On the other hand, there is very obvious danger in the line of action marked out for a Democratic President by the New York Convention. That policy is one of usurpation and violence. It is a policy of wanton aggression as against the majority of Southern voters. It is a policy which, under cover of one issue, proposes to determine another—which, under the plea of settling a principle, would inaugurate revolution. No amount of sophistry can hide this fact. No affectation of respect for public opinion can divert attention from the outrage which the Democrats would inflict upon lawful authority and rights existing under it.

Everybody knows better than the *World* that the Republicans have left no room for doubt as to their fidelity to the fundamental principle of the National Government. And none has stronger reason for realizing the embarrassment which the position and policy of the Democracy entail upon the minority, who are powerless beneath the Copperhead platform. Will the *World* give its opinion frankly touching the practical application of the Blair doctrine as to the dispersion of the Southern Governments and the disfranchisement of the freedmen by the mere order of a Democratic President? Will it explain how it reconciles its professed respect for law, and its acknowledgment of the *de facto* authority of the new Governments, with its support of candidates who are pledged to defy and violently to overthrow both?

Enormity of the Public Expenses.

From the N. Y. World.

The prodigal extravagance of the Republican party is so colossal that even their most ingenious apologies involve admissions which are

"A burden
To sink a navy."

The sums which have been paid into the Treasury since the close of the war would seem fabulous and incredible if they were not attested by official evidence which renders doubt impossible and denial absurd. The recent speech of Mr. Edward Atkinson, which the Republicans exult over as their best vindication, makes the following statement of the amount of our public revenue since the close of the war. We ask attention to it as an exhibit which even the Republicans, in their greatest straits, have not the assurance or the audacity to contradict:—

The receipts from the customs have been as follows:—

April 1 to June 30, 1865	$30 014 387
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	179 016 651
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	176 417,810
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	163 500,000
Total	$546,978,848

INTERNAL REVENUE.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	$12 598,320
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	310,906,944
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	265,929,474
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	190,000,000
Total	$812,336,278

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

The receipts under this head have been derived from the following sources enumerated in the order of their importance:—

First—Premium on sales of gold.
Second—Sales of military and naval stores and of captured and abandoned property.
Third—Direct taxes.
Fourth—Public lands.

"The receipts from the last having been comparatively inconsiderable.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	$10,995,955
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	69,759,154
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	48,180,660
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	49,800,000
Total	$178,743,769

RECAPITULATION.

Customs	$546,978,536
Internal revenue	812 336 278
Miscellaneous	178,743,769
Total	$1,540,058,583

The above total, therefore, represents the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from sources other than loans since the close of the war."

The reader will please notice that a large portion of this stupendous sum is in gold. About $547,000,000 of it was received in duties on imported goods; and if we reckon the premium at 40 it will amount to $218,800,000, so that the total revenues of the Government since the close of the war reach the amazing sum of more than $1,758,000,000 in lawful money, or nearly three-fourths of the public debt.

The fact that such a deluge of revenue has been poured into the Treasury since the close of the war, naturally leads to the inquiry what has been done with it. Before pursuing this inquiry, let us pause a moment to ask what use the common sense of the taxpayers would naturally expect and demand should be made of so prodigious a revenue. The expectation would of course be, that it would have gone to diminish the public debt. Unsophisticated common sense can reconcile itself to no other disposal of a revenue so enormous. But when we turn to the reports and statements of the Secretary of the Treasury—the highest authority on such subjects—we find that the public debt has been reduced only some $220,000,000. In his annual report for 1866, that officer stated that the public debt reached its highest point on the 31st of August, 1865, when its amount, less the cash in the Treasury, was $2,757,803,686. On the 1st of September, 1868, as we learn from the official statement of the same authority, the amount of the public debt less the cash in the Treasury was $2,535,614,313. The total diminution of the debt is, therefore, only $222,189,373 out of an income amounting to $1,540,658,583, although a large part of this income was in gold, and not a dollar of gold has been paid to diminish the public debt. It appears therefore that between thirteen and fourteen hundred million dollars have been spent since the close of the war, by the party whose extravagance and mismanagement have so damaged the public credit that the premium on gold has been increased 20 per cent. since 1865.

In the face of so enormous and so indisputable a revenue, it is no wonder that the Republican party feels pressed by the persistent demand of the country to know what has become of so much money. Mr. Edward Atkinson, with the assistance of his backers, has invented a fiction, never thought of till last week, which makes the maximum debt six or seven hundred millions greater than the Secretary of the Treasury reported it to be when at the highest point, and accounts for the disappearance of so much revenue by saying that more than eight hundred millions of it have gone to extinguish the principal of the debt. A fiction which is in such flagrant conflict with the official statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, is ridiculous. If it be true, why was it reserved for Mr. Edward Atkinson to discover and announce it last week? If it be true, as Mr. Atkinson pretends, that one-fourth of the public debt has been extinguished since the close of the war, why has the public credit been steadily depreciating, as is attested by the constant rise in the premium on gold? This last question involves an argument to which there can be no valid answer. If, as Mr. Atkinson pretends, the expenses of the Government have been less since the war than in Mr. Buchanan's time, and if more than eight hundred millions of the public debt have been paid, the necessary consequence would have been a great improvement in the credit of the Government. If any citizen gets confused by sophistical, dishonest figures, here is a test by which he can easily satisfy himself of their falsity. Under good management, the credit of the Government should have steadily improved from the close of the war forward. The premium on gold, instead of constantly rising, should have constantly fallen. If eight hundred millions of the public debt had been really paid, and the Government had really cost less since the war than it did under President Buchanan, the premium on gold, instead of having gone up twenty per cent., would have gone down at least twenty per cent., and the credit of the Government would be by this time so for re-established that we should be on the eve of resuming specie payments.

Among the half-dozen conclusive refutations of Mr. Atkinson's foolish and impudent pretenses, this is perhaps the shortest. They are utterly inconsistent with the sinking credit of the Government, in consequence of which the premium on gold has nearly doubled since the close of the war. The credit of the Government is regulated by the same principles as that of a merchant. If a man's notes are selling at a discount, it is a sure evidence that his credit is not good. If that discount constantly increases until it is double, it is a sure evidence that those who understand his affairs think them badly mismanaged. The wonderful things which Mr. Atkinson pretends the Republican party has done, are utterly inconsistent with the doubling of the premium on gold since 1865. This great sinking of the public credit being an incontestible fact, the pretenses we have referred to are of course a baseless fiction, and an insult to public intelligence.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell on National Issues.

From the Boston Post.

Since the opening of the Presidential campaign we have read quite a number of Republican stump speeches replete with perversion of facts and misrepresentation of the real aims and issues of the canvass. But we are free to say that we have never seen one so exuberant in fiction, so studiously and meanly disingenuous, so bare-faced and unscrupulous in mendacity—in a word, so crammed with dishonest assumptions and hypocritical pretensions from beginning to end—as that delivered by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, as President of the late Republican State Convention. It bears upon its face the stamp of the demagogue, who relies upon his wits rather than upon the merits of his cause to make an impression, who cares not for justice to his opponents, and is ready at all times to fly in the face of political history, when the admission of its truths would condemn him. Such a palpably dishonest speech, in ordinary times, would be hardly worth the trouble of reviewing; yet, in the present excited state of the public mind, when the grossest falsehoods pass for current facts, and are swallowed by the credulous without reflection, it is necessary that these attempts to mislead the people should be exposed in order that the issues before them may be kept clear and distinct. We propose in this article to touch upon a single point.

Mr. Boutwell commences his speech by saying, that "the issues before the country are the same, substantially, as the issues of 1864." Either here is an unblushing, brazen falsehood to begin with, designed to cajole the voters of Massachusetts into the support of the Republican ticket, or that party is an acknowledged failure. In 1864 we were engaged in a civil war, which was being prosecuted on the part of the North (as the Republicans *then* said) for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their original spirit and integrity. The revolutionary designs and policy of the radical leaders for the permanent overthrow of republican government had then hardly begun to crop out, and the radical party supported a man for the Presidency who was pledged to readmit the insurrectionary States back to the Union, with all their rights unimpaired, whenever they chose to submit to Federal authority. The Democracy, in that campaign, supported as earnest a patriot as Abraham Lincoln, and as brave a Union soldier as General Grant. They took issue with the dominant party only on the ground of its extravagance, corruption, abuse of power, and arbitrary persecution of all who dared to question its motives or policy.

The war is now over, and has been for three years and a half; the Rebels have submitted to all the conditions required of them when they laid down their arms, and there is now no party, either North or South, which proposes to reopen any of the issues decided by that great conflict. The Democrats are in favor of recognizing the fact that peace exists and that the Union is restored. But the radicals continue to ignore that fact. A restored Union upon an equal and constitutional basis, does not comport with their ulterior and revolutionary projects; they have deliberately turned their backs upon all the peace pledges made by Mr. Lincoln's administration, and will only consent to the return of the Southern States upon conditions which they know are absurd and impossible. And now, Mr. Boutwell would have the people believe that the Rebellion is still unsubdued, and that the retention of his party in power is the only guaranty of peace, when it is notorious that party has come to be the great and only obstacle to peace and reconstruction.

If the national issues are, as he asserts, the same now that they were in 1864, what a damaging commentary is the fact upon the ability and patriotism of the Republican party! During all these four years he has held undisputed sway in the councils of the nation. Its representatives in Congress have arrogated to themselves all the power and functions of the Government, and they have moulded its policy without restraint from the Executive, the Judiciary, or even the Constitution itself. It has organized military despotism, negro despotism, carpet-bag crusades, and various other tyrannical devices for ruling and crushing the South into abject obedience. It has deliberately overridden its own laws, (never repealed) which prescribed the modes and conditions for reorganizing the Southern State governments. During all this time the people of the South have quietly submitted to these dastardly outrages, and their military leaders have scrupulously kept their parole of honor. No hostile arm has been raised in resistance to the execution of these mandates of arbitrary power, which no European despotism would dare to inflict upon its subjects.

And yet after all this costly experimenting in the work of reconstruction, after all this array of force, expenditure of treasure, and extra constitutional legislation, the mouthpiece of this radical Congress gets up in a Massachusetts State Convention, and makes the humiliating confession that it has accomplished nothing; that the South still remains unreconstructed; and that "the issues are virtually the same as in 1864." If that is so, had not Mr. Boutwell and his radical force better have leave to retire from the responsible positions which they now hold with so little benefit or credit to the nation, and let some abler and more honest men undertake the work of restoring peace and prosperity to the country, in which they have so miserably failed?

The Maine Election—The Current of Thought.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Although the Democrats could scarcely have hoped to carry Maine, they labored hard for the moral effect of a reduction in the Republican majority; but the decision is so positively against them that they must be very wilfully blind if they can find any comfort in it. Maine indicates that popular instinct has taken the full measure of the Democracy. Democratic principles and purposes have been judged, not by the guarded phrases of careful party writers, nor by the nice negations of the party platform, but by such utterances as that spontaneous and thoroughly genuine outburst with which Wade Hampton gloried on his return from the nominating convention to his home in South Carolina. Such utterances were felt to be sincere by the people who jealously watched every act of the returning Southerners; denial only deepened their effect by keeping attention fixed upon them, and the nation has determined that Seymour is only put in the front of the party as a disguise and cover to men who hold resolutely and desperately to the views of Hampton, Cobb, and Toombs.

The trick that made Seymour the candidate of the Fourth of July Convention was a poor piece of dexterity, for it destroyed the only chance the party had to carry the country. At the commencement of this canvass there were two courses open to the Democrats. There was a positive popular distrust of the radical party and a clear desire on the part of the people to go a little nearer to the Democracy, if the Democracy would only come a little nearer to the people—that is, if it would abandon its hostility to what had been done by the people in the war, and go with them in future. The visible signs by which the Democrats might indicate their disposition to do this were even recognized by every one. First they had to make the fourteenth amendment the main point in their platform; and next to nominate as their candidate for President a man in whom the people had confidence as one who had believed in the war. Had they accepted this course, and thus, by a sublime piece of tact put behind them the issues of the war—those towers of strength for the party that was on the right side—they might have fought the campaign out to a good result; for they would have had a clear field to thunder on the issue of party corruption. With the war issues put aside, the blunders of radicalism and its corruptions, that had awakened the reaction of 1867, would have overwhelmed it.

The other course open to the Democracy was to be consistent—we might say to be honest, if such a word as honesty had any application to the case—to stick to its text—that old formula of 1864, which declared the war to be a failure and a gigantic injustice. By taking this course the Democracy would commit itself to a reactionary policy, and while it would command the intense admiration of its extreme admirers would rally all its force around its strongest idea, in a Democratic sense; it would drive into the arms of the Republicans all men whose heads were clear as to our recent history. It was put on this course by the extreme men in the Convention who manœuvered the nomination of Seymour, and who represented the element that had opposed the Government during the war. Bullied or cheated into compliance by these men, the Democracy may now see in the verdict from Maine that the people look upon it as merely fighting the lost cause over again, and are as resolutely determined that it shall not win as they were when the arena of that cause was the field of battle.

Democracy Jubilant.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Maine election has apparently carried joy to both parties. If we are to believe the *World* this morning the Unterrified are even more happy than the Republicans over the returns from that State. The following are some of its head lines chronicling the Maine news:—"A Great Democratic Victory—Democratic Gain of Fourteen Thousand—Rejoicings of the Democracy." "The Republican Majority not more than 18,000, and Probably Less." "Democratic Gain over Republican Majority of 1860, 9661." "Democratic Gain over Republican Majority of 1864, 3076."

And our contemporary closes an editorial on the election in this wise:—

"All honor, then, to the sturdy Democrats of the Pine Tree State. They have fought a good fight, and have shown what pluck, energy, and persistence can accomplish in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. They deserve, and will receive the thanks of their fellow-Democrats throughout the entire country."

Now, if the *World* regards a Republican majority of "only eighteen thousand," an increase of seven thousand over last year, "a great Democratic victory," we would ask, in the name of common sense, what it would style a Democratic defeat?

But our Democratic cotemporary ought to know better than to suppose that it can impose upon its readers with such stuff as this. They picked up their paper this morning expecting to find that the Republican majority in Maine had been materially decreased instead of being increased to the extent of nine thousand. The *World* has been deluding them into this belief. On the 7th instant it said to them with an air of supreme confidence:—

"That the approaching election will reduce the majority to some five thousand is, we think, as certain as the election day comes, notwithstanding the great exertions and enormous amount of money which the radicals are sending to that State to contest the result."

And now, when that majority has been increased to the extent of fully seven thousand, at the lowest calculation, the *World* announces "a great Democratic victory," and assures us that the Maine Democracy are rejoicing over the result. Is there anything comparable to Democratic "cheek" and audacity?

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST WORK for Canvassers. Send for Circulars, free.
MACKENZIE'S UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
MACKENZIE'S 10,000 RECIPES.
THE BEST BOOK OF THE KIND.
Edited by Professors in the best colleges in the country. Everybody needs it. New edition now ready. The best article upon
BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT,
Ever published, in the new edition. Article upon
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BEST MOWERS, REAPERS, ETC.
'Tis invaluable to Farmers. This is the book for
AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.
DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
By the Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania Prevention and Cure of
CATTLE DISEASE.
COOKING, PRESERVING, PHOTOGRAPHY, ETC
Almost everything is to be found in this work, and it has been pronounced
THE BEST SECULAR BOOK IN THE WORLD.'
The Michigan "Reporter" says (Aug. 11):—"It is the most extensive and reliable work of the kind ever printed."
The "Rural American," of New York says, (Aug. 4):—"It is the most important farming book ever issued."
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO., Publishers,
9 11 6trp] Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Phila.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C
H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 27 6rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
1733 CHESNUT STREET,
12 2 PHILADELPHIA.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.
TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.
CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.
E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-Presidents.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.
The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted for this city.
Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 3m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GROCERIES, ETC.
EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 1rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks, at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstuts

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of
Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.
Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.
Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.
Artillery harness and parts of harness.
Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.
Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.
An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.
Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.
The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.
F. D CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.
A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—
26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc
820 field carriages.
246 lots of artillery harness.
498 carbines, various models.
3,573 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11

WINES, ETC.
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868.	SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.	1868.
1868.	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK.	1868.
1868.	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1868.
1868.	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.	1868.
1868.	SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1868.
1868.	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868.
1868.	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868.
1868.	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868.

1 11

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 22m

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., all of which we are prepared to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACKMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 15smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASSADEN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Although, as heretofore stated in these despatches, subpœnas have been issued in the Surratt case, it is not generally believed about the City Hall that the trial will take place. The District Attorney has expressed himself in such a way as to show that he considers it a helpless task to attempt to convict the accused on the murder indictment, and it is now well settled that they will never go to trial again upon it. The purpose of holding that indictment over the head of the prisoner is to prevent his escape under the President's amnesty proclamation of July 4. That proclamation pardoned all persons for treason or participation in the rebellion, except such as were at date thereof actually under indictment. It will be remembered that when Surratt was tried the first time the petit jury drawn was discharged in consequence of an informality in drawing, and a new panel was summoned. The point was then made by the defense that the grand jury that found the indictment was also illegally drawn. Judge Fisher, the then presiding justice, declined to decide the question, on the ground that the point came too late, and that it should have been made before the trial began.

North German Union.

The Department of State has promulgated the circular letter of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior respectively of the North German Union. The former, in consideration of the treaty with the United States, in every case where legally valid condemnation for immigration to the United States exist against specified persons, provides that an official report is to be made to the Minister of Justice respecting the remission of the declared punishment and costs by way of grace, and in order to shorten and simplify the matter these recommendations are to be consolidated in a table, if the number of cases is large enough to justify a tabular form of report. The Minister of the Interior, in accordance with the naturalization treaty, says the royal Government is instructed to abstain from recommending trial and punishment, and in general from any kind of prosecution, whenever the person in question is able to produce the proof that he has become a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, in conformity with the first clause of article one. The proper judicial authorities will be furnished by the Minister of Justice with an instruction in all cases wherever legal sentences of this kind exist, to report officially the remission by way of grace of the declared punishment and costs.

Court of Inquiry.

By direction of the President, a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brevet Major General Silas Casey, retired; Brevet Major General J. M. Brannon, Major 1st Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General L. H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Brevet Major R. C. Perry, 42d Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of the East, Recorder, will convene at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on the 21st of September, at noon, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into the nature of and necessity for the arrest of Brevet Major A. R. Buffington and Brevet Captain Phipps, of the Ordnance Department, by Brevet Brigadier-General Kingbury, commanding the Watertown Arsenal, as well as the nature and extent of the grievances which they allege they were subjected to by the arrest.

Major-General F. E. Prime, of the Engineer Corps, has been directed, in addition to his present duties, to relieve Major McAllister, of the Engineer Corps, of such lighthouse work in the Eighth District as may be required westward of the Pearl river.

Appointments.

Commissioner Foote to-day appointed J. S. Grinnell Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, in place of A. M. Stout, resigned. Mr. Grinnell was formerly Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture.

The following appointments were made under the Internal Revenue law:—Storekeepers, Henry Richardson, Baltimore; John W. Dorsey, Fifth Maryland District. Gaugers:—Thomas Taylor, Twelfth Pennsylvania District; Robert B. Boyd, Seventh New York District.

James S. Grinnell, for five years Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, and for three years past Examiner in the Patent Office, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, in place of General Stout, resigned.

Naval Changes.

Lieutenant Commander O. P. Tyffe has been detached from the command of the Ashuelot; Lieutenant Commander Vanbeck from duty on the Pensacola, and both placed on waiting orders.

Tobacco.

It is estimated by parties in position to know that at least 1,500,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco have accumulated in Richmond, awaiting transportation North.

Mr. Binckley.

Mr. Binckley's resignation as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau is not yet accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not entered the bureau for business purposes since his return from New York.

Agricultural.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon Horace Capron, has completed arrangements for exchanges of cereals, rare seeds and medicinal and other plants, with various institutions and several Governments of different divisions of the globe. The arrangements include the Governments of Austria, Prussia, China, Japan, Guatemala, and British Honduras, the botanical gardens of Melbourne, in Australia, and of Kew, in England, the India Museum, in London, and Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Societies. The hearty co-operation of scientific men representing these Governments and institutions has been secured.

Entered on his Duties.

Colonel Marr, the first and only Supervisor as yet appointed, left Washington to-night to enter upon his duties in Missouri and contiguous territory. The instructions of the Internal Revenue Bureau refer him to the law for his general guidance, while he is required to see the officers within his jurisdiction confine themselves strictly to their business. He is not expected to assist in discovering frauds or interfere with tax collections. He will promptly report upon all matters which demand the attention of the Bureau. As the name of his office implies, he is to supervise the business of officers connected with that branch of the Government.

Naval.

The Chief of the Navy Bureau of Provisions and Clothing estimates that the stores lost on the Fredonia will not exceed in value $125,000.

No particular instructions have been given to Rear Admiral Turner as to the disposition of the Wateree. He will make such disposition of the vessel as will best serve the interest of the Government.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—To-day another test of the homogeneous steel boiler was made at the Diamond Steel Works, in the presence of Benjamin Crawford, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and a delegation of Pennsylvania Railway officers. A pressure of 780 pounds to the square inch was obtained, but owing to the starting of rivets and the opening of seams the experiments could not be continued. The steel gives no evidence of breaking, even with several hundred pounds additional pressure to the square inch.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—With a view of relieving the starving population of Red river settlement, Government has decided to expend a considerable sum in the construction of Fort Garry, and the road to Red river. Workmen are to receive provisions in part payment for wages, and an experienced agent proceeds to Chicago forthwith to procure supplies. Subscriptions are being received in various cities in the province for the relief of the distressed inhabitants in the Red River country.

Billiard Championship.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A match for the championship of America and a stake of $1000, 1500 points, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and John McDevitt, of Chicago, was played to-night at Library Hall. McDevitt, in the ninth inning, made an extraordinary run of 1462, closing the game in his favor before 10 o'clock. The score stood at the close—McDevitt, 1502; Dion, 408.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The registration of voters for the Parliamentary elections, which commence about the 13th of November, is being prosecuted with great diligence throughout the British isles. At many places women formally demanded that their names be placed upon the list of voters on the ground, that they possessed the property qualification prescribed by the Reform bill. The legal aspect of the question, as well as the extent of the movement, has excited much public interest on the subject. Over six thousand women claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an able speech before the registering official, by Miss Lydia Becker. After an argument on both sides the claim was disallowed.

A similar proceeding took place in other towns, and in some cases the question was reserved for legal decision. A case has finally been brought before the judges at Westminster, and they have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the Reform bill, which was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill, substituting the word "person" for "man," was rejected, and that by this action the House clearly indicated the intent and purpose of the bill in this respect.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is reported in Paris that the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel excites no animosity in the French Cabinet, where the words of the King are regarded as having reference merely to events of 1866, and not susceptible of any application to the present state of affairs in Europe. The *Moniteur* has a tranquilizing leader, in which it reviews the relations of the great Powers, and considers the situation as calm and peaceful.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The importation of hay from the United States will hereafter be allowed only under license from the Privy Council. The prevalence of the cattle disease in various parts of America is the cause of this step on the part of the Government.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Guizot, the distinguished historian and author, has an article in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the state of Europe. While he has no doubt of the desire of Napoleon for the preservation of the peace of Europe, he urges on him the reduction of the army as the only effective pledge of peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Bismark has been ordered by his physician to England for his health.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Official journals here concur in declaring a postponement in recruiting by order of the King as a sure pledge of peace.

BELGRADE, Sept. 16.—Reports have been received of a battle between the Turkish troops and the Bulgarian insurgents near Philippopel. The latter made the attack, but after a desperate fight they were drawn back to the Balkan mountains. The Turkish loss is heavy, over two hundred being reported killed while defending the fort assaulted by the rebels. The loss of the latter is not known.

KIEL, Sept. 16—King William will review the Prussian fleet here.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The steamboat excursion and banquet given to-day by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri to the Grand Encampment of the United States was a very brilliant affair. The steamers Mississippi, Lady Gay, and Belle, of Alton, were engaged and ascended the river five miles, when they turned and sailed past the city with flags flying, bands playing, and cannon roaring, and proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below here, where they landed.

The party went ashore and viewed the officers' quarters, the soldiers' barracks, and other points of interest. Shortly after leaving the city an elegant banquet was spread on each boat. Not less than 3000 persons, including the ladies, participated, and the entire party, for gaiety, genuine good feeling, and enjoyment, was never surpassed. This was the grandest and most successful event of the kind that has ever taken place here.

While steaming back to the city, and when about three miles from the landing, the Mississippi struck a sunken wreck, and knocked a hole in her bottom. The pumps were immediately set to work, but the water gaining on them quite rapidly, the boat was run on the Illinois shore, and the Lady Gay came alongside and took off her passengers, and conveyed them to the city. No alarm was caused by the disaster and no accident occurred during the transfer of the passengers.

Our Omaha despatch says advices from North Platte state that Spotted Tail, with about 1000 Sioux, are starting for the reservation near Fort Randall. General Augur is there, and personally arranging matters.

A Denver despatch says the Indians captured twelve horses from a grading party on the Denver Pacific Railroad.

A new company of scouts have been formed at Golden City, and another at Colorado City for service against the Indians.

A despatch from Helena, Montana, says snow fell there on the 13th and again last night.

Hon. George H. Pendleton left for Springfield, where he will speak to-morrow.

The firm of Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., bankers, of St. Louis, who suspended last April, settled with all creditors, and business will be continued by Samuel A. Gaylord.

International Cricket Match.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The internationa cricket match between the All-England Eleven and twenty-two of New York was commenced this morning on the St. George's cricket ground at Hoboken. Notwithstanding threatening weather four thousand persons attended during the day, among whom were a large number of ladies.

The game commenced at about 12 o'clock, by Jupp and Humphreys taking the bat, against twenty-two in the field, Norley and Harry Wright, of the St. George, professionals, bowling, Butterfield and Gibbes following Wright in turn, for a change in bowling, Norley continuing with effect without change at his end of the wicket until time was called, when he had taken 4 of 7 wickets, which had fallen for a total of 124 runs.

As far as played the batting of the English eleven had decidedly worsted the bowling of the twenty-two, aided by the shortcomings of the twenty-two in their fielding, most of whom had met together for the first time without previous practice. The scores of the eleven were got by undeniable good cricket, and were composed as follows:—

Jupp bowled Norley 23, in which was 3 and 6 twos and singles. Humphreys bowled H. Wright 5 singles. Smith bowled Norley for 22, in which were two threes and five twos and singles. Lillywhite bowled by Gibbes for 13, comprised of two threes and twos and singles. Shaw run out for a good 16, in which were a five and five twos and singles. Tarrant, leg before wicket, bowled Norley northing. Norley not out for 18, in which were five and four twos and singles. Rowbotham bowled Norley 13, including a three and four twos and singles, and Freeman, not out, for 9 byes, 1 leg bye, and 4 byes.

The weather cleared up bright and cold in the afternoon, and promised pleasant weather to-morrow, when the play will be resumed at 10½ A. M.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 16.—The *Banner* received by telegraph from Knoxville to-day a proclamation from Governor Brownlow. The proclamation declares that there are armed bands of secret conspirators against the State, who have been committing and continue to commit outrages upon defenseless and inoffensive loyal citizens. It recites the act of the Legislature giving him power to call out militia, and says:—"In pursuance of this act I call upon good and loyal patriotic people, white and colored, of every county in the State, to proceed without delay and raise companies of loyal able-bodied men, and report the same to me at Nashville.

"Whether any of the companies, white or colored, so organized, will be actually called into the field will depend entirely upon the conduct of the people themselves. In several counties I earnestly hope that there will be no occasion to call out these troops, but that the efforts of all good citizens to preserve and maintain the peace, will succeed, and thus obviate the necessity of this stern resort. But if, unhappily, better counsels do not prevail, and order is not restored, and I am compelled to put down armed murderers by force, I purpose to meet them with such numbers and in such manner as the exigency shall demand. Whatever may be the consequences I will not be deterred from the discharge of my duty herein by threats of violence from Rebel newspapers, nor by any other means of intimidation."

The Governor adds that he prefers that these troops shall be raised in East Tennessee, and therefore does not limit the number of companies in any county. In reference to the promise of Federal troops to keep the peace he says:—"Should the Department Commander be furnished with sufficient force to keep order, I will cheerfully co-operate with him in that the State Guards may not be called into service."

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The annual Salisbury Beach Festival took place to-day at Salisbury. General Butler was present and addressed the crowd. He spoke of the harvest gathered and being gathered at the present time, and considered it a manifestation of Providence in our behalf. Abundant harvests insured prosperity to the people. He touched briefly upon the subject of taxation, and said we were the best and worst taxed people on earth.

The great debt of the country, which caused this, was something for us to be proud of. It was a constant reminder of the glorious results of civil war. We owed at the close of the war, in various forms, some three billions of dollars. He spoke of this with pride, because it showed the resources of credit and strength of the American people, which surpassed the resources of any other country on earth. Countries in which money was in the hands of a few princes and nobles could raise no such sums as we did to carry on war, and our contest had shown us the power of the aggregation of small sums.

He believed that God's providence was manifest in the war, and the Almighty intended to wipe out every vestige of slavery. In support of this last point he showed that in the South there was nothing left but lands and negroes, and all the fruits of slavery had passed away. It took three billions from the North to free the slaves, which was the amount that section realized from slave labor during its existence. The General was frequently applauded.

Indian Depredations.

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Sept. 16.—A report brought to this post at noon to-day states that a party of twenty-five Indians ran off twenty mules from Clark & Co., hay contractors, within half a mile of Pond City, four miles west of here. They were pursued by the owners and citizens, but were not retaken. At about 12 o'clock Indians were seen making for the Quartermaster's herd, half a mile from this post, but turned back when they discovered that the herd had been driven into the corral. At 2 o'clock some citizens came in, reporting that a band of Indians in sight of Pond City had just stampeded 1200 head from a herd of 2500 cattle, mules, and horses, which passed here yesterday en route for California. This herd belonged to about 35 Texans, who have their families with them. Captain Carpenter, with a Company of the 10th United States Colored Cavalry, arrived here this afternoon, and were immediately sent in pursuit of the Indians taking the Texas herd. A late report states that they were recaptured, after a chase of 15 miles.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Sept. 16.—The Republican mass meeting and barbecue which has been advertised for some time came off here to-day. The number of blacks present is supposed to be about five thousand—some say more. It is said there are about one hundred white delegates or visitors present. Speeches were made by Governor Holden, Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and others. Governor Hawley was the only stranger present. The blacks are enthusiastic. The crowd will be large and the exhibition gorgeous. Many speeches are expected.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union of North America commenced to-day, President O. B. Darly in the chair. The President made an address, in which he recommended the establishment of an intelligence office for the accommodation of employes. The Convention will probably sit three days.

Libel Suit.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—In the libel suit of Emil Annecke, ex-Auditor General of the State, against the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, laying damages at $50,000, a verdict of six cents was awarded the plaintiff to-day. He was charged with incompetency as a State officer. The defense pleaded truth in justification.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—There was a large turnout of the members of the Campaign Club last night at Concert Hall. At 8 o'clock Colonel William B. Mann came forward, and said that we could thank God that we lived in so free and glorious a country, with freedom of fetters, body, and mind. It is true that four or five years ago freedom from fetters was only for those who were fortunate enough to be born free, but now what a spectacle this great country presents—from the lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not a slave exists. It is a fixed fact that the stars on the American banner shall exist for all. Such was the determination of our great leader, Ulysses S. Grant. Even in the darkest hours of the Rebellion, much as he wished for peace, he said, "There should be no peace until slavery is wiped out of existence." Now even the most perverse rebels recognize the fact that slavery is dead. The speaker then alluded to the blessings enjoyed by the people, and the fact that America was a refuge for the oppressed of all nations. Also to the fact that Mr. Roebuck lately asserting that none but the vile and wicked participated in our elections, refuting it as a wicked slander, or else that the gentleman was entirely ignorant of American institutions. He closed by imploring all to rally around the banner of Grant for the whole State and city ticket. As for himself, although much abused, he forgave all if they are only for Grant and Colfax. Fraud must and shall be prevented, and then there is no doubt but what Philadelphia will give 10,000 majority for Tyndale. It was then stated that 1000 torches had been obtained for the use of the club. It was resolved to appoint sixteen general aids, sixteen special aids, and twenty-eight assistant marshals. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to procure ambulances for the wounded soldiers at the Soldiers' Home, many of whom had signified their desire to parade with the club. The chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Freeborn, Leeds, and Butler. The Tenth Ward reported three full companies. Colonel Mann then introduced Colonel Fitzgerald, who addressed the club. He urged all to co-operate vigorously in the work, as all depended on this great State and city. After some unimportant business the club adjourned to parade on Saturday night next.

—Third Ward Grant and Colfax Club have a grand mass meeting, this evening, at Second and Christian streets. A number of clubs will be in attendance, and the friends of Benjamin L. Berry will be out in their strength.

—The Twenty-fourth Ward turns out in force for a flag raising and meeting at Forty-first and Haverford streets, at 8 P. M.

—The Republican Executive Committee of the Second Ward are making extensive preparations for a monster demonstration, to take place on the evening of the 30th of September, at Fifth and Washington avenue. It is proposed to make this the crowning meeting of the campaign, and eminent speakers are expected from all parts of the country.

—Very extensive arrangements are being made by the State Central Committee of Soldiers and Sailors to receive their comrades from abroad on the 1st and 2d of next month. The Committee are in receipt of letters from all parts of the loyal States, indicating that quite an army of veterans will assemble here. The transportation for this occasion has been reduced to just one-half the lowest excursion rates ever before offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, as will be seen by the following letter:—

PENNSYLVANIA RR. GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, September 16 1868.—General Charles H. T. Collis.—Dear Sir: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from all ticket offices on their road and branches, including the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad (from such points as they sell Philadelphia tickets), excursion tickets to Philadelphia and return, at a rate of two cents per mile for the round trip, to organized bodies of soldiers and sailors, or squads of not less than three, as well as members of their families, on September 29 and 30, and October 1 1868, good for the return trip on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1868, for parties wishing to attend Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, to be held in this city October 1 and 2, 1868. Respectfully,
HENRY W. GWINNER, Agent.

—Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Republican party was held at Tioga Station. George H. Smith was called to the chair, and Robert S Dugan acted as Secretary. A roll was then opened, and those present came forward and signed it. The meeting was then addressed by William Moran and Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. The latter-named gentleman spoke at length upon the great questions of the day, and was applauded throughout. The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Grant, Colfax, and the whole Republican ticket.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Hon. Leonard Myers, member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania, by his persistent efforts in behalf of the tobacco interest of Philadelphia, secured in the new Internal Revenue bill certain provisions which were of immense advantage to the trade; therefore

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the "Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia," that the thanks of the entire trade are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers for his successful efforts in reducing the tax upon segars from ten dollars to five dollars per 1000, thus saving to the trade at large an immense expenditure of money, and securing to the Government more certainty of collecting the revenue, by removing one great temptation to commit fraud on the part of dishonest dealers.

LABOR REFORM.—A mass meeting of mechanics was held last evening in Broad street, above Chesnut, under the auspices of the Bricklayers' Union, to sustain the efforts of the bricklayers of New York to secure eight hours as a day's labor.

William B. Eckert presided, and made a speech.

Mr. Joseph Hackney was chosen Vice-President, and Theodore Yardly and A. Masterson, Secretaries.

Mr. Willard of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, was introduced. He spoke of the strike of the New York bricklayers, and said that they are only contending for the rights given them by law. The working men only ask for a fair compensation for their labor, but the capitalists don't seem disposed to give it to them. The speaker argued that more work could be done when eight hours are considered a day's labor, than when ten hours are counted as such. Workingmen need more rest. Under the eight hour system he gets the rest required, and is able to spend more time in enjoyment with his family. He does not lose so much time then. After a reasonable recreation he is able to work much better than he would do after having been worked out on the previous day. The New York bricklayers have inaugurated a movement which is of interest to all laboring men throughout the country, and they deserve the sympathies of all classes of workingmen.

Speeches were also made by Thomas Mulcahey, of Philadelphia; Samuel J. Wallace, of Philadelphia, and John Ennis, of New York.

A series of resolutions which had been passed by the Workingmen's Union of New York, and endorsed by the workingmen of Albany and Troy, were read and met with the approval of the meeting. These resolutions thank the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of New York for the passage of the eight-hour law; and, also, thank the Bricklayers' Union of New York for the stand they have taken to secure the enforcement of the act.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The Israelites will celebrate their "Rosh Ashanah," or New Year, A. M. 5629, to-day and Friday, the 17th and 18th insts., but the observance of the solemn occasion commenced last evening. The origin of the New Year observance is to be found in the 23d chapter of Leviticus:—And the Lord spake unto Moses saying, in the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation." The term *seventh* month is used, because from the time of the departure from Egypt the ecclesiastical year was made to begin at *Nissan*, to commemorate the month wherein their deliverance had been wrought. *Tishri*, although thus counted as the seventh month in religious observances, is nevertheless the first month of the year, and the anniversary of the creation of the world. The cornets or trumpets which were sounded on the New Year were not those of silver which had been made for use in the Tabernacle, but were made of rams' horns, a memorial of the animal which was offered instead of Isaac, when Jehovah tested Abraham's faith, and the anniversary of which event is on the second day of the New Year. The day is also called a day of *memorial*, because at the close of one year and the commencement of the next all mankind should bring to mind their actions of the past, and after a solemn review of faults and frailties, enter, as it were, anew in to a covenant with their Maker, the great King of Kings, Creator and Governor of the whole universe. The New Year also commences the ten days of penitence, the last of which is called "*Yom Kipur*," or Day of Atonement. The services are of the most solemn and impressive character, and even the lukewarm Israelite always unites with his brethren in the faithful observance of the "Day of Memorial."

MILITARY PARADES.—The anniversary parade of the Fire Zouaves will take place this afternoon. The line will be formed at Broad and Chesnut streets, at 3 o'clock, after which the battalion will move over the following route:—Down Broad to Pine, thence to Twenty-third, thence to Gray's Ferry road, where they will halt and by special invitation inspect the Naval Asylum and Museum of Uniforms at the United States Arsenal. After which they will return down Carpenter to Twelfth, thence to Chesnut, thence to Eighth, thence to Vine, and there dismiss.

The Artillery Corps Washington Greys, Colonel William C. Ward commanding, have resolved to visit Washington on the 4th of March next, to be present at the inauguration of the new President, Grant. They will be equipped in their new grey uniform, which is somewhat similar to the uniform now worn by the 7th Regiment of New York. It is probable the trip will be extended to a visit to Mount Vernon and other places of interest in that neighborhood.

THE RACES AT POINT BREEZE PARK.—Yesterday afternoon a large crowd of people, who particularly relish a sharp contest on the turf, gathered within the palings of Point Breeze Park to witness a trial of speed between the celebrated trotters Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn. The race was for a purse of $2000. The result was as follows:—

Mountain Boy	1	1	1
Lady Thorn	2	2	2

Time—2·24½; 2·24½; 2·24

The Lady led the Boy in the last heat, but broke just after passing the three-quarter pole, and so came in second best.

A second race, for a purse of $500, between the two fast horses Victor Patchen and Harry Clay, resulted as follows:—

Victor Patchen	1	1	1
Harry Clay	2	2	2

Time—2·44½; 2·40½; 2·38½.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The first regular meeting of the Franklin Institute, after the recess, was held last evening. The report of the Resident Secretary, Professor Morton, was read, in which, among other matters of interest, a very full account was given of the uses and dangers of Nitro-Glycerine, and the new form (known as Dynamite), in which it had been lately applied with great success. Dynamite is Nitro-Glycerine absorbed in porous silica, so as to be solid. Mention was also made of the late injury sustained by the Mt. Cenis Railway; of some important principles in the construction of hydraulic machinery, and in the manufactory of iron lately developed; of the Siemen's governor and its remarkable action; the electric loe, and various other novelties of interest in connection with engineering works and new discoveries in science.

CASUALTIES.—Alexander McDonald, twenty-four years of age, residing at No. 732 Carpenter street, fell from a wagon yesterday, and broke a wrist.

Jane Kelly, fifty-five, residing in Sixth street, nearly opposite Locust, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday, and was badly injured. She and McDonald were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt was made on Tuesday night to blow open the safe of Nathan Seilers, at No. 2106 and 2108 Market street.

SALE OF A VALUABLE ANIMAL.—The famous mare, Lady Thorn, has been sold to Mr. Welch, of Chesnut Hill, for $17,500.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 42	MOON SETS	7 06
SUN SETS	6 01	HIGH WATER	2 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamer	From	To	Date
FOR AMERICA.			
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 1
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 4
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Sept. 5
St. George	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Sept. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 10
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 11
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Sept. 11
China	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 12
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Sept. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
FOR EUROPE.			
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
America	New York	Bremen	Sept. 17
Napoleon III	New York	Havre	Sept. 19
Celia	New York	London	Sept. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 19
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 17
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 19
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 19
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans via Havana, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Cape Haytien, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Sybil, Redelin, Caibarien, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Edgartown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, East Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Mail, Goslee, Newbern, N. C. do.
Schr Addie Fuller, Fuller, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Skinner, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Alice B. Parker, Boston, do.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. barque Helene, Knuth, 53 days from London, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Barque Wild Gazelle, Lewis, 10 days from Gloucester, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Sunny South, Bailey, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. E. Vancleaf, McCobb, 7 days from Charleston, with mdse. to captain. 10th inst., off Cape Romain spoke brig Veto, 14 days from New York for Jacksonville.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, 4 days from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 2 days from New Bedford, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, 5 days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr N. E. Coyne, Facemire, 6 days from Holmes' Hole, with guano to captain.
Schr E. D. Finney, Tuttle, 7 days from Charleston, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Abbie Fuller, Henderson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with bark to Collins & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Pedro A Grau, Lake, from Boston.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from Bristol.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 14—8 P. M.—The brig Shannon, from Zaza for Philadelphia, is at the Breakwater, in company with the following vessels from Philadelphia, bound out, viz:—Barques Hellespont, for Gibraltar; Iddo Kimball, for Aspinwall; R. G. W. Dodge, for Charleston; brigs Maggie, for Venice; Clyde, for St. John, N. B.; Marion, for Halifax, N. S.; and a number of coal-laden schooners. Schr Queen of Clippers, for Halifax, N. S., went to sea 12th inst.
Wind NE. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Tyson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Tuskar 2d inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Barque Astrea, Edwards, for Philadelphia, was loading at Bristol, Eng., 4th inst.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence for Bangor, at Salem 14th inst.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, cleared at New York 15th inst. for Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.
Brig Ocean Belle, Hallett, hence, at Leghorn 30th ultimo.
Schrs F. V. Glover, Ingersoll, and Henry Harteau, Jones, hence, at Providence 14th inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, hence, at New London 12th inst.
Schrs R. S. Dean, Cook, hence for Taunton, and H. Blackman, Jones, hence for Providence, at Stonington 14th inst.
Schrs M. H. Read, Benson; Port Royal, Moore; J. H. French, Burgess; Chas. S. Carstairs, Price, for Philadelphia; C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton for do.; and B. Strong, Brown, from Fall River for do., sailed from Newport 14th inst.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, hence, at Boston 15th instant.
Schr John Stockham, Price, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.
Schrs Restless, Baxter; Sarah Watson, Smith; and Rachel, Vanneman, hence for Boston; and L. & A. Babcock, Smith, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 14th inst.
Steamer Novelty, Tuft, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
618 lfrp

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 616t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE
GRAND SPECTACULAR PLAY.
BEYOND ALL DISPUTE
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE
EVER PRODUCED IN THE WORLD!
FAIRY LAND ECLIPSED!
THE MARVELS OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
BECOME TAME AFTER A VISIT TO
THE WHITE FAWN.
THIS EVENING,
WILL BE PRESENTED THE
GRAND SPECTACLE,
THE WHITE FAWN,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED
PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
THE WHITE FAWN RECONSTRUCTED,
THE GUARD IMPERIAL,
Composed of little children
ON HORSEBACK,
MILITARY BALLET AND MARCH,
BY FORTY LADIES,
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS AT THE BATH,
THE FESTIVAL OF THE BELLS,
THE BUILDING OF THE TOWER,
THE FIRE-FLY BALLET,
GRAND PROCESSIONS,
KINGDOM OF FISHES,
THE AIKA BALLET,
FARRAGUT MATELOT,
and the inimitable and unapproachable
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 17
First and only time of Albert Lortzing's Comic Opera of
THE CZAR AND ZIMMERMAN; OR, PETER THE GREAT IN SARDAM.
The cast including all the LEADING ARTISTS.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. C. BERNARD,
ONLY NIGHT OF NORMA.
Saturday—MARITANA.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 17,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.
View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.
THE LOVER'S LEAP.
THE SHIP IS SCUTTLED AND SINKS.
STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Rescue of Hazel from a watery grave.
THRILLING AND ASTOUNDING EFFECT.
SATURDAY, FOUL PLAY MATINEE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,
JOE EMMETT, JOE EMMETT,
The Dutch Comedian,
T. H. JEFFERSON.
First week of T. WARWOOD.
FOUL PLAY, CAMILLE ITALIAN AIRS, CONGRESS LET LOOSE, PETER PIPES, ETC.
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN $100 | STEERAGE $35
to London 105 | to London 40
to Paris 115 | to Paris 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool $90 | Liverpool $30
Halifax 20 | Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 40 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
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W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 3 9m

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

Our Foothold in China.

THE London *Times* appreciates fully the great advantages which have been secured by the United States as the result of the Burlingame mission, and the *Times*, as usual, is merely the mouthpiece of public opinion in Great Britain. A few days ago, it reviewed the Chinese question in a monstrously long article, filling nearly three of its broad-gauge columns. The conclusion arrived at after all this laborious special pleading was simply this:—"China will not be the theatre of war between foreign powers, unless as a result of the American policy." But the very next sentence of the *Times* upsets this satisfactory assurance.

Whatever has been gained by England in China in the past, has been extorted at the mouth of the cannon and at the point of the bayonet. The Chinese Government has baen taught by sad experience that the grand design of the English in seeking a foothold on its soil has been for the purpose of fostering and extending the opium trade with the most ignorant and dissipated classes of the population. A Chinaman has an almost uncontrollable appetite for this enervating drug, which the Government has wisely sought to restrain by prohibiting its importation. Against this "exclusive" policy the English merchants have rebelled, and they have been sustained from the first by the full strength of the English Government. And so China has treated with the grasping power which seeks to control the trade of the world, has granted concession after concession, has yielded point after point—but only, as all England and the *Times* know, with the sound of British cannon ringing in its ears, and the gleam of British bayonets dazzling its eyes.

The treaty ground is now transferred to the antipodes, and at once all England, for fear the nefarious opium traffic may be interdicted, has taken the alarm. Mr. Burlingame and his associates, standing on British soil, will have less fear of British powder and steel than their predecessors in the cabinet at home. Whatever is conceded by them to Great Britain has already been conceded to the United States, and will, in turn, be granted to France, Russia, and all the other considerable powers of Europe. Justice will be done to foreigners, and justice will be done to China. But this is not the English way of doing things in the East. There is nothing of the bandit about it, and therefore it is extremely distasteful and almost humiliating. So the *Times*, speaking for the opium traders of England, who in this case constitute the English public, declares that "China will not be the theatre of war between foreign powers, unless as a result of the American policy," and then proceeds to say that the people of China "want free intercourse, and it is the duty of England to sustain the wish of the people against their rulers." In other words, as soon as the United States secures an equal footing with Great Britain in China, by fair and open negotiation with her accredited agents, it becomes the rare privilege of the English nation to restore its lost advantages by inciting and sustaining insurrection! And then, if any of the treaty powers interfere to assist the Chinese Government in suppressing the rebellion, and in this way come in conflict with British troops on Chinese soil, the state of "war between foreign powers" which will ensue will be the "result of the American policy!" This is British logic with a vengeance. But the old policy of exclusion which has closed the door to all progression in China during a thousand years, has been at last abandoned, and the Celestial Empire has resolved to assert her privilege to a position in the sisterhood of nations. This was her only course to escape the rapacity of England, and one of its first fruits will be the placing of English diplomacy in China on the basis which is recognized throughout the civilized world. England will lose much by the change, but the gain of China will be great, and that of the United States not inconsiderable.

ATTEMPTS at fraudulent voting should be carefully watched, and whenever detected beyond a doubt, the perpetrator should be brought to condign punishment. The New York *Tribune* says that the ballot-box stuffers are already at work in that city, seven hundred illegal naturalization papers having been issued under the sanction of the County Judge and County Clerk. The only question put to the hundreds who are daily marched up for naturalization is, "Have you got your first papers?" Four cases of positive fraud have been clearly proven, and the guilty parties will be indicted at the next term of Court. The Republican Committee have taken the matter in hand, and are determined to bring to grief as many ballot-box stuffers as possible. If Seymour carries New York, it will be by these illegal votes, and in no other way. In this connection we desire to caution the Republican leaders of this city and State to be on their guard. What has been done in New York has been done in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the past; and what is now being attempted there may be attempted here. The election of last year, at which the Democrats carried the State by an insignificant majority, was no test of the sentiments of the people, who suffered it to go by default. To hold their ground all available resources must be drawn upon by the Democracy, and their record in the past proves that they will permit no "little game," however desperate or dishonorable, to go untried.

The Public Schools of Philadelphia.

THE last annual report of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools states several facts which prove that there is room for great improvement in several important particulars in the existing school system of Philadelphia.

The number of pupils in the public schools at the close of last year was 80,410, and the number attending private and parochial schools at an earlier period of 1867 was 24,662—in all a little army of more than one hundred thousand pupils. There were at the same time 20,902 children between the ages of six and eighteen years engaged in regular employment, but there remained more than 20,000 children from six to eighteen years of age who were neither attending public or private schools nor engaged in regular employment. Nearly one-seventh of the juvenile population of the city is therefore growing up in ignorance and idleness, and in many cases it is to be feared that they are indoctrinated in the mysteries of crime. As a compulsory educational policy is earnestly advocated by many of the leading teachers of the country, the statistics furnished by this city are frequently referred to as a striking proof of the necessity of adopting legal measures of some kind to enforce the attendance of the children of parents who are utterly indifferent to the welfare of their offspring. In several European countries education has thus been rendered universal, and the experiment is being tried, on a limited scale, in some portions of the United States. Mr. Shippen, President of the Board of Controllers, whose devotion to his important duties cannot be too highly commended, in discussing this subject, says:—"What the results of such culpable indifference may be, it is not difficult to foretell; but they may be illustrated, in too many instances, within the walls of our almshouses, in the prisons, and in the purlieus of our city. It is indeed time to consider whether compulsory education may not become an absolute necessity. * * * Society has the right to protect itself against the growth of vice by the adoption of wholesome laws, which will cure evils, as well as those which punish crimes."

Under the present management the public schools are fortunately progressive. Scarcely a year passes without the adoption of some important improvement. We read, for instance, with pleasure that, "What is ordinarily known as the *cramming process*, has been, perhaps, effectually and practically abolished by the prohibition of home study, and substituting therefor study at school. The teachers have been positively forbidden to allow school books to be taken home." And we cordially endorse the sentiment of the report that, "It is hoped that no longer will be uttered the well-founded complaint, that the labor of the public school permanently impairs the physical condition of the children." The numerous beautiful and commodious new school-houses which are being erected in various sections of the city, also indicate that increased, as well as improved, accommodations will be provided for the ever-increasing number of pupils. But serious obstacles to the perfection of the school system still exist. The business of cleaning the school-houses is entrusted to janitors, of whom Mr. Shippen says many "have rendered themselves open to rebuke and censure for the utter neglect of all their duties. Dirty schools-houses, with unwashed floors and windows, and untidy yards, dirt being the rule rather than the exception, are too frequent in our city." The determination of the Controllers to reform this evil by the most stringent measures, will be applauded by every good citizen. A more serious difficulty arises from the antagonism frequently evinced in Councils to improvements suggested by the Board of Control. The latter have endeavored for several years to introduce the study of vocal music to a limited extent, and also to secure a small appropriation for the purpose of introducing "a thorough, simple, and effective system of physical exercises" into the schools; but these efforts have hitherto been thwarted by the opposition of Councils. Sometimes important studies have also been temporarily suspended on account of unnecessary delay in making appropriations for the requisite books. It would be the true policy of the city when it possesses, as at present, a Board of Controllers who command the confidence of the community, to give it the largest possible latitude, so that all these useful suggestions might be adopted.

THE CONVICTION OF WHALEN.—On last Tuesday morning the trial of Whalen for the assassination of D'Arcy McGee was concluded at Ottawa, Canada, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner made a long speech, in which he solemnly asserted his innocence of the crime; he denied having any connection with Fenianism; declared that he had been condemned because he was a Roman Catholic; and protested that the evidence had been deliberately concocted to convict him. We, of course, have no means of knowing how much local excitement, the more than British loyalty of the Canadians and the desire to make an example of a Fenian, may have influenced the minds of the jury. Whalan's counsel acknowledged that his trial had been fair and impartial, and if the man is really guilty the hangman's halter will be no more than he deserves. The assassination of a political opponent is one of the meanest and most contemptible of crimes, and the wickedness of such a murder as that of McGee is increased by the fact that it could be of no earthly benefit to any one, but would rather strengthen the hands of those who were inclined to oppose any measures that might be set on foot for relieving the wrongs of Ireland. The foul murder of Mr. Lincoln excited in the breasts of the American people a holy horror of the crime of assassination, and the more recent taking off of Prince Michel, of Servia, and the attempt upon the life of Prince Alfred, in Australia, have only tended to make this feeling stronger. Whalen was sentenced to be executed on the 10th of December next, and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the sentiment of all right-thinking men, not only in the United States, but all over the world, will be that the sentence is a just one. The only fear in such cases as this is that political feeling will influence the judge and jury against the prisoner. This, o course, is to be condemned; but if an assassin be clearly proved to have committed the crime with which he is charged, the extreme penalty of the law, swift and sure, should be his fate.

SEPTEMBER SESSION OF CONGRESS.—It has been decided to hold a September session. We had deemed it unwise because it was unnecessary, but those with whom the decision was vested have seen fit to call both bodies together. They may have had other information, better than that to which we had access. We suppose they had. But we would urge most emphatically upon the Republican members to be careful how they act. *We want no legislation at present. We want no new laws, no new reconstruction acts, no mending of patches.* Let the case stand just as it does. We know the Southern people are suffering wrongs; the whole North knows it. Let the North vindicate themselves in this matter, and with the loud voice of popular declamation sentence the renegades and traitors for their acts. Do not listen to the calls of the Southern members. They are good men and true, but their passion will carry away their reason. The people are in the very act of speaking. Let the servants stand silent until the masters have pronounced their opinion. It will be injurious and impolitic for any laws, good or bad, to be passed at the session which meets on Monday next. Let it merely adjourn until some day near the end of October, or better still, until after the Presidential election, and leave the rest to the people.

IN the old days when the South was tottering to its fall, and like all other despotisms, gloried in its shame and boasted of the impregnability of the very foundations that were already crumbling to ruin, one of its celebrated orators rounded his diatribe against freedom by calling the Northern laborer a mudsill. The word was taken up and echoed from boundary to boundary of the South, and the epithet was hailed with acclaim. It suited the taste of the South exactly; but we did not know what it meant until they enlightened us. The people of the North did not know what mudsills were. The domestic doorway of our laborer never was made of mud, and it was only beneath the influence of the peculiar institution that the home of the laborer was so degraded.

WE do not say that it is so, but it is rumored that the despatch from Maine has induced Mr. Wallace to order a certain large firm of our city to construct a number of immense cauldrons, which can be used to manufacture coffee, and that it is proposed to have a sort of dance, like the Witches of *Macbeth*, and to put large rolls of paper into this coffee-colored liquid. If such is the case, we wonder what it means? Who ever heard of anything so absurd as a number of gentlemen boiling paper in coffee? Can any one tell us what possible object they could have in view, and why such immense cauldrons are deemed necessary?

THE immense demonstrations of the Republicans of this State, following fast upon the heels of the resplendent Republican victories in Vermont and Maine, have driven the Democracy to despair. Their leaders are unwillingly forced to the conviction that even coffee-grounds and forged naturalization papers cannot save them. They tried saltpetre to their hearts' content during the Rebellion, and know by sad experience that they cannot use it effectually against the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox.

A SHORT time ago a Democratic journal of Maine predicted an overwhelming triumph in that State, because the *clans* were coming in! The phrase was a remarkable proof that latitude has even an effect upon orthography—further South the same word is spelled with a *K*. It is evident, however, that it is only the klan that is the watchword for the Democrats, for the Northern clans belong to the clan Grant, which has well begun its preliminary series of skirmishes, preparatory to its general battle and grand triumph in November.

DIVISION MEETINGS.—On Friday night the Republican citizens of Philadelphia will meet to organize their divisions. This is a most important proceeding. It is commencing at the very root of the election system, and we earnestly call upon all good citizens to attend, to do their share, however small, in the work.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?—Let every citizen go in person to the Assessor of his ward, and see with his own eyes that his name is on his list. It will be necessary that a tax of fifty cents be paid within two years. It will require but a moment of your time, and by neglecting it or leaving it to others you may forfeit your right of citizenship at the most critical period of our national history.

THE WEALTH OF BOSTON.—Boston's taxable property, now more than $195,000 000, exceeds that of any one of twenty-one States in 1860. Alabama was then about the above amount, Tennessee was worth $493,000,000, New Jersey $467,000,000, Connecticut $441,000 000, Maryland $376 000 000, Texas, $365,000,000, North Carolina $358,000 000, Wisconsin, $273,000,000, Michigan $257,000 000, Iowa, $247,000,000, Arkansas and California somewhat less than half Boston's wealth, and so on through Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont to Oregon, which had then $28,000,000 to be taxed. The Southern States have lessened their valuation since that census. Ward Four is now as rich as Oregon, Kansas, and Minnesota combined were in 1860.

A CARPET-BAGGER.—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—And lo! the "Old Arkansas Gentleman" has become a carpet-bagger. General-Editor-Poet Albert Pike, the glory of Arkansas, the pride of Tennessee, the hero of 10,000 bloody fields, the writer of any number of unread poems, the editor of a newspaper of limited circulation, casts off his feet the dust of Memphis, and comes to Washington "to practice law." The renowned Pike, as a carpet-bagger, is a very solemn spectacle. We advise him, however, to continue his journeyings and come to New York. This would serve him two purposes. Firstly, he would find more carpet-baggers here than in any other city in the country; and secondly, should he find the law business dull, he can enter the service of the public in Mr. Dan Bryant's favorite troupe, and draw crowded houses nightly as the singer of "The Old Arkansas Gentleman."

Amusement Notes.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE the Richings Troupe will perform Lortzing's opera of *The Czar and Carpenter* for the first time in this city. To-morrow evening, Mr. Bernard will have a benefit, when *Norma* will be given. On Saturday, *Maritana* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE the drama of *Foul Play* will be withdrawn in a few days, in the height of a very successful run, on account of engagements made previous to its production.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the beautiful scenery and fine dancing of the *White Fawn* continues to attract crowded houses.

AT THE AMERICAN there is something to please everybody in the varied entertainment given every evening.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE Sheridan and Mack will appear in their double song and dance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COARSE PEOPLE USE COARSE perfumery, and, vice versa, it is safe to set down a lady who uses that spiritual perfume, Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," as a person of taste and sensibility—perhaps a poetess, or a fine musician. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 15, 1868.

THE NATIONAL MASS CONVENTION.

ORDERS No. 1—TRANSPORTATION.

1. All Soldiers and Sailors in organized bodies or by squads of not less than three, and their wives and families, will be carried to Philadelphia from all points along the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and their branches, at two cents per mile, and return FREE OF CHARGE.

The Tickets will be issued at the different Railroad Stations along the line on September 29 and 30, and October 1, and will be good to return on October 3, 4, and 5.

2. This arrangement is most liberal; and the officers of the road have the thanks of the Committee.

3. Rates of other roads—East, West, and South—will be published in future orders.

4. Officers of Clubs please confer with Ticket Agents as to the probable number who will take passage at each station.

By order of the Committe,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary. 9 16 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 7.

The Club will assemble

THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1868, at 7 o'clock, P. M., *sharp*, for PARADE to West Philadelphia, to participate in the Meeting at Forty first street and Haverford avenue. By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.

9 16 2t

☞ FOURTEENTH WARD.

In compliance with the call of the City Union Republican Executive Committee, the Union Republican citizens of the Fourteenth Ward will assemble at the several precinct houses on

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming precinct organizations.

1st Precinct—N. E. corner Eleventh and Callowhill streets.

2d Precinct—N. E. corner Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

3d Precinct—No. 1121 Ridge avenue.

4th Precinct—Spring Garden Hall.

5th Precinct—S. W. corner Eleventh and Coates sts.

6th Precinct—Spring Garden Hall.

7th Precinct—N. E. corner Eleventh and Parrish sts.

8th Precinct—S. W. corner Twelfth and Parrish sts.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

H. G. SICKEL, President.

JACOB BRETZ, Secretary 1t*

☞ ATTENTION! REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF SEVENTH PRECINCT, THIRTEENTH WARD.—Attend meeting FRIDAY EVENING, September 18, SIXTH and BROWN S s 9 17 2*

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 413 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

☞ THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN.

CAPITAL STOCK $750,000,

divided into shares of $1000 each—carrying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The subscribers to the above Loan have united under articles of association for the purpose of buying and constructing Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, No 421 CHESNUT Street, who have been appointed Trustees on behalf of said Association, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $700 000. For further information, apply to

N. B. BROWNE, President.

R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 9 15 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

$2800 Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9th th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ MRS. BROOKS, NO. 1402 WALNUT Street, having completed her improvements, is now ready to make engagements. A few choice rooms can be had, including a handsome suite on the second floor, with private bath-room, e c. 9 15 3t*

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,

9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store,

8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, with from $30 000 to $50 000, in the Dry Goods Commission business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Communications strictly confidential. Address D. G. C., EVENING TELEGRAPH Office. 9 15 3t

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 F. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 22 6p

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $300.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, South Amboy, N. J.

10 2 thmtf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Lemenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.

T. W. BRADWOOD, 8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., 9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.

8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.

9 1 tuthe1m E. & J. ROGERS.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND Gentlemen. Terms, $10 per quarter of 12 weeks.

A. R. TAYLOR, 9 17 6t* No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 568 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, for Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE will color more water than any other Blue in the market.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND

it on trial to be the most economical and handiest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 N. Second street, and nowhere else.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.

ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made.

BARLOW'S INDIGO does not require any rags to tie it up in.

A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of the finger will color a tub of water. 9 16 12t4p

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT

MRS. J. HAMILTON THOMAS,

9 17 3t No. 1344 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

DRY GOODS.

A BARGAIN IN BROCHE SHAWLS.

TWENTY LOTS FROM AUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have Now Arranged and for sale a very large variety of

SHAWLS.

Long Broche Shawls.
Square Broche Shawls.
Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Filled Centre Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet.
New Styles of Blanket Shawls.
Stripe Broche Shawls.
Stripe Thibet Shawls.
Printed Cashmere Shawls. 1t rp

SHAWLS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STORE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,

WITH A NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Next Monday, Sept. 21.

9 14 6trp

CLOAKINGS.

First Quality French Velvet Cloths IN COLORS—BLACK, BROWNS, PURPLES, STONES, DAHLIA.

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS IN COLORS—BLACK, MIXED, WHITE.

Plush Cloths and Silk Plushes in all Colors.

FANCY CLOAKINGS OF ALL STYLES, OF THE IMPORTATION OF

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE BEARS AND THE BOYS.

A man in Quebec, the other day,
(So the daily newspapers say,)
Had two dancing bears on the street
Keeping time to his music with graceful feet.
He kept them dancing, in pleasant weather,
Safely and strongly chained together.
They gathered a crowd of men and boys,
Who made a cheerful sort of noise.

But some folks thought they disturbed the peace;
So they went and called the Quebec police.

So they danced along,
With indignation,
And music and song,
To the police station.

And one man after another declares
That he considers them dangerous bears;
For bears will bite, if they get a chance,
Even if they've been trained to dance.

The bear man all the evidence heard,
All the time speaking never a word;
Till he gave a whistle, and said "Out, boys!"
And then in the court was a jolly noise!
For a healthy boy from each bear's skin,
Stepped out of the place in which he'd been!

These folks were sold! And the weather's too cold. We may safely declare, for anybody, either here or there, to go bare, and it isn't fair to rig the boys in the skin of the bear. So, between the two, we know what to do. We'll ask them all, to hurry and call at our Brown Stone Hall, and get a suit of clothes for the Fall; well fitting and nice; and at such a shocking abatement in price.

Come along, boys, and bring your fathers.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHES HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO. *TAILOR,*

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 8 18 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,

No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 16 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

I don't agree either with Mr. Parton that the coming Man will not drink wine, or with Miss Susan B. Anthony, or Elizabeth Cady Stanton, that the Coming Woman will vote. I am rather inclined to the belief unconsciously instigated by "Jennie June," that that the Coming Woman will write a book about bonnets which the world will not willingly let die,—the book, that is, not the bonnets, for, as a rule, the world is only too glad to let the bonnet die out before it has accomplished half the mission it might. Culinary artists, of the Alcide Miribalant type, have found inspiration in their sauce-pans, and incense in their kettles; and who is that cook that became at once hysterical and historical, in killing himself because *un poisson*, on which he had set his heart, but which he was not successful in setting on the hob, did not answer his expectations in coming up to time? If culinary literature be successful, why not millinery literature much more so? Much has been written about hats; why should not much more be written about bonnets? All that is at present written about bonnets is the journalists' paragraph, or the technically-phrased descriptions of milliners' "openings," or the adjectives expressive of all degrees of loveliness which young ladies heap together in their letters to one another, when one bonnet season has stepped out and another has stepped in.

Well, to be brief, the *creme de la creme* of the fashionable bonnet-makers of this city, are the most reticent and disagreeable creatures in the crinoline world, when they discover that the object of your visit—be you man or woman—is merely to group together notes for a few paragraphs in a letter descriptive of the various new styles. They frown, they look glum, they trifle with their spiteful white cuffs, and look through you and not at you, whilst they inform you that it is "against their rules." Even the prospect of a newspaper "puff"—such things do exist (sometimes outside of New York—has no effect upon them at all, so assured are they of a certain amount of patronage from the same quarters whence they have been getting it for years. If you are a man seeking these explanations, and the party at whose rooms you make them be not a man-milliner, you are instantly pounced upon by some savage old woman in spectacles, a spinster, probably, at whose advent the sylphs of silk and satin whom you have been consulting vanish like mist-wreaths, preceding similar vanishing tendencies manifested involuntarily on your part. A few fashionable milliners having a personal acquaintance with and liking for newspaper people, take you into their hearts and *ateliers* at once, and show you all that has been done, and is doing, previous to the grand October openings. In some of the bonnets the bodies are of drab velvet, so trimmed with crown wreaths of the same material, fronted with buds of pink and leaves of green. A becoming mourning bonnet, called a "Lotta," consists of a new frame of the Fanchon style, in heavy corded revere, plaited and trimmed with flowers of jet and purple silk. Milliners, by-the-by, "create" bonnets just as novelists create characters, and tragediennes create *roles*. Among the happiest of these creations is a Grenaud Fanchon, with Sultana body, and ribbons trimmed with black thread lace, and coronetted with a humming bird, an aigrette, and an ostrich *pompon*. Another creation is a $50 cap *a la Polonaise*, a gauzy trifle of white Chantilly lace and pale pink satin, bouquetted with moss rose buds. Numerous ball dresses are also to be seen at all prices, from $200 to $1000. I am aware that in mentioning these facts I am touching on awful themes, and the flesh of my pen creeps, so to speak, like Jeannie Deans' in presence of Queen Caroline.

The Bouginani-Eaton case, of which the accomplished *Herald* reporter ingenuously observes that the lady was "*nee* Mrs. General Eaton, *nee* Mrs. Timberlake, *nee* Miss Margaret O'Neil! has come up again, but nothing further has transpired, except that public sympathy with Madame Bouginani is more warmly expressed than ever. The blackguardly theatre affair, in which Sheriff O'Brien's myrmidons figure so beautifully, has also come up, but nothing of consequence has yet been elicited. A set of extremely youthful youths have lately been amusing themselves by pilfering the strong box in one of the rooms of the Wall-street Board of Brokers to the amount of over $700 the greater portion of which, but for the arrest of yesterday, would, by the end of the week, have been expended in candy, oyster suppers, theatres, fast teams, and fast temptresses, who teach the young masculine idea here how to shoot at an extremely youthful age.

The dark eyes and good, if not beautiful, face of Clara Louise Kellogg, are beaming gladly at her rooms at the Westminster, where she arrived a day or two since accompanied by her pa and ma. The success abroad of Miss Kellogg, who is purely American, is something for Americans to be proud of. Comparatively a few years ago she was a poor girl, ignorant of even the means of beginning to win that fame which, with the self-knowledge of genius, she felt she would one day deserve. There are scarcely half-a-dozen other sopranl at present enjoying an equal reputation. When you mention Tietiens, Nilsson, Patti, Lucca, and Parepa-Rosa, you have mentioned all, whatever treasures of song may be capping out from the infantile form of sweet Minnie Hanuck, whom the forlorn Strakosch is represented to have despairingly snapped up in place of the Marquise de Caux. I presume political economy would teach that, there being so few great singers going, such as these are ought to be overwhelmingly paid; but I cannot get over the idea that $800 or $1000 per night is too much to pay any woman for an hour's warbling and acting three or four times per week. What poets have the English to name beside Tennyson, or the Americans to name with Longfellow and Bryant, and yet will any quoter of political economy pretend to say that either of these gentlemen makes $40,000 for every three months' labor, or that the genius of either of them is not worth more to the world than the voice of a Tietiens or of a Patti?

The Clyde-built iron steamship Dunbarton, built at Glasgow in 1863, and for a long time during the war one of those fast vessels on the Spanish Main called the Phantom fleet, was, it will perhaps be remembered, finally captured by a United States war steamer. Last February she was surveyed at this port of New York, and several weeks ago she was purchased for some Spanish merchants, but allowed to remain unused along the coast. On August 2 she sailed for Nova Scotia, carrying but a few tons of coal, and at Nova Scotia she was loaded with a partial cargo of merchandise, which by this time has already been deposited at some Southern port, in exchange for negroes. United States Marshal Murray had all along entertained some suspicions of what she was intended for, whilst she lay idle at the various East river piers; and yet so assiduously had the project been concealed that his hands were paralyzed. A rumor that a similar steamer, for a similar purpose, is now being built is going the usual rounds of comment and discredit.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Oh! have you seen the new style of clothes
For the fall and winter, at Stokes & Co's,
Who are making (as you may well suppose)
The very best work, and every man knows,
For a good-fitting suit, its there he goes,
To the store in the Continental,
They have goods for winter, goods for fall,
And styles to please you, one and all,
On Stokes & Co. then surely call,
Their stock's extensive—profits small,
Then don't delay, but straightly go,
And buy your clothes of Stokes & Co.,
And all I've said you'll find isso,
At the store in the Continental.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE "NEW REPUBLIC."—A live literary Family Newspaper, published at Camden, N. J. Is an excellent advertising medium, circulating in West and South Jersey. Sample copies sent upon receipt of five cents. Terms $2·00 per year in advance. Subscriptions and advertisements, a limited number only of which appear, solicited. Job printing, handbills, etc., printed on the briefest notice.

H. L. BONSALL, Publisher.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

THE LATEST PERIODICALS.—We have received from A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, the last numbers of "Temple Bar," "Punch," and "Fun." Mr. Winch's list comprises the latest periodicals, both foreign and domestic.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TO-DAY the Great Fair opens at Wilmington, Del. Let all go who can.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick nacs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

WHERE SHALL I GET MY FALL CLOTHING?
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OF COURSE!

MARRIED.

CAIN—BACHMAN.—September 15, by Rev. William Osthcart, Mr. WILLIAM H. CAIN to Miss AMANDA L. BACHMAN, both of this city.

STRATTON—SAGER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. A. Manship, Mr. WILLIAM T. STRATTON to Miss OSEE S. SAGER, both of this city.

DIED.

FERNALD.—On the morning of the 16th instant, Mr. N. W. FERNALD, in his 45th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Monmouth street, Gloucester city, N. J., on Saturday morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.

KELLY.—ELLEN T. KELLY, daughter of the late Patrick and Mary Kelly, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, on the Middletown road, Chester township, Delaware county, Pa., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock Mass at St. Michael's Church, Chester. Funeral to proceed to St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Kellyville, Pa.

KLEIN.—On the 14th instant, MARY A. KLEIN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 621 S. Tenth street, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

JUST IN STORE, IN FINE ORDER.

ALSO,

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

GROCERS,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 239 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received, and interest allowed.

Gold loaned. Collections made.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND 6 12 3p

R. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

DIAMONDS.

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

2 tuths

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS 26 tuthrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

At prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful Stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

2 4tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
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TWO HOURS IN JAIL.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD.

(Second Paper.)

The City Prison at Holloway is an establishment for the reception of criminals sentenced to two years imprisonment or less, and at the present time the governor has four hundred and fifty delinquents in his custody. To provide receptacles at once commodious and secure for so many lodgers is undoubtedly an essential condition, but another of almost equal importance is so to arrange the said receptacles that the ways thereto may converge to one common centre, the latter affording a stand-point from which an uninterrupted view of the full number of cell-doors may be obtained by the warders on duty. Without entering on architectural detail it may be said, by an admirable arrangement of radiating corridors, these prime aids towards successful prisen management have been attained. It is needless to say that the whole establishment, from extremest corner to corner, and from roof to basement, is scrupulously clean; indeed, it is glaringly so, and painful to contemplate on that account. You look upward and round about, and all is white, white, spotless, and dead, and harmonizing exactly with the frequent notice-boards enjoining "silence" hung around. Under foot all is black; it cannot well be blacker, for the flooring material is asphalte, and every morning it is black-leaded till it shines like the face of a kitchen-stove. It looks like a still, black pool in the evening light, and is slippery as glass. The warders, conforming to the grim rule of silence, glide about in shoes, the uppers of which are white canvas and the soles India-rubber. They shift from this point to that so swiftly and noiselessly that you would think that the still, black pool was frozen to ice and they were sliding on it, only that as a rule sliders are jolly-looking people, and these were solemn men, resigned to their duty perhaps, but overpowered by a melancholy that dwells in the atmosphere.

The City Prison is a working prison, and the Governor taking advantage of certain facilities that perhaps are peculiar to the prison location, appears to have advanced far towards solving the long tried puzzle of how to make enforced labor profitable. By the way of answer to a question put by us relative to this matter, there was placed in our hands the "labor roll" for the day, showing at a glance how every capable prisoner of the four hundred and fifty had been employed since morning. I wish that I had copied the roll that I might have presented it to the reader in its exact entirety, but I well remember that it included painters, glaziers, smiths, carpenters, wood-choppers, barbers, wheel-treaders, oakum-pickers, bricklayers, brickmakers, and, last and most important of all, mat-makers. There were between sixty and seventy mat-makers. We went into the mat-factory, where there are several looms, which have been erected on the present Governor's responsibility. We were informed that a prisoner who had never seen a loom before, might be taught to make himself useful at one in a fortnight. The prison authorities are at no risk as regards their mat-making. A contractor provides all material, bringing it to their doors, and carrying away all manufactured goods; and last year the profits thereon that were handed to the corporation out of this branch of prison labor alone amounted to nine hundred pounds.

I have alluded to brick-making as figuring in the labor-roll, and was as much surprised as doubtless the reader will be to find it there. Twenty-five, I think, was the number of prison hands engaged at this branch of manufacture; but where was it performed? To make bricks it is necessary to have at your command clay and "breeze" or cinders for burning. "Come with me," said the governor, "and you shall see all about it."

He conducted us out of the prison to the grounds at the rear of it, enclosed by the high prison-walls, of course.

The ground pertaining to the jail is about seven acres in extent, and without doubt is made the most of. Two acres and a quarter are in wheat—the very finest that can be met for fifty miles round, owing, doubtless, to a judicious utilization of the prison sewage in the form of liquid manure. Besides the wheat there are thriving plots of cabbage and potatoes, and onions and leeks for soup, all sown and tended by the prisoners. Never was wheat so precious, thanks to its merciful grower. It is a jail regulation that every prisoner shall take so much walking exercise each day, and in ordinary the necessary operation is performed in a dreary flag-paved yard, wherein the prisoners tramp wearily to and fro through the specified time—now much exhilarated may be easily imagined. But just now it is pleasant walking for the inmates of Holloway Prison, and it will grow pleasanter until wheat-cutting time comes. In one of the largest patches circular paths are left, and this is the exercise ground. To be sure, to expect to arouse wholesome emtions in the breasts of a certain set of Holloway prisoners by so gentle a means would be simply absurd; but they are not all of this sort. There are scores and scores of miserable men, young and old, who, under a spell of devilry, have slipped from the path of rectitude once, and only once, and who in the confines of their narrow, solitary cell drop hot tears of remorse and penitence as their thoughts wander home, and to wives and children, and they yearn till their hearts ache for the day that shall restore them. What, after the debasing drudgery of jail-labor, must that hour's tramping through the hopeful green wheat be to them?

But it is not all tramping through green wheat out in the prison rear-ward garden. It is here that the bricks are made. The Governor's severely economic instincts have led him to argue that although no kind of crop may be raised out of clay, such as abounds on his estate, there is another direct and simple method of making the material in question productive. In a great pit the furnace and ordinary fire refuse of the prison is stored, and with these two ingredients he sets to work. There is a "pug-mill" worked by manual instead of horse-power, and "moulders" and barrow-hands and stackers, all wearing the slate-colored skeleton suit with the embroidered sleeve and the metal ticket with a number on it about their neck. But silence still prevails. You can hear the dull thud of the clay as the moulder fills his mould, and the clap of the little boards with which the carriers take up the soft brick, and the creak of the barrow-wheel as the bricks are wheeled away; but beyond that there is not noise enough to drown the chirp of a free sparrow that has her nest in a niche of the prison wall. In the midst of the workers, perched in a sort of pulpit, is an officer in prison livery, who has nothing to do but fold his arms and shut his mouth and keep his ears open and stare at the 25 brickmakers with all his might, ready to pounce on anybody who dare break the golden rule. But nobody grumbles; indeed, it may be safely asserted that throughout the jail there are no such cheerful-looking laborers as those out-o'-door ones. However severe the task, it is performed in the open air, where the crow flies overhead and the sun shines and the wind blows. Besides, there is fair in view the only obstacle that stands between them and liberty, between them and the common pavement on which people lounge, or saunter, or hurry, without dreaming of restraint. They can hear the leather-lunged potboy from the public-house over the way bawling "Beer O!" they can hear the carriages rattling along the roadway, and the heavy market cart rumbling over the stones, and can picture the happy carter smoking his short pipe as he slouches along, with one hand in his pocket and his whip over his shoulder. Ah, dear reader, you know a few clever people, and so do I; but for "seeing through a brick wall," as the saying is, one of these unfortunate laborers in the prison garden might be matched against any one of them, and backed at long odds to win.

The labor least relished by the prisoners—and I don't wonder at it—is the treadwheel. Its use is to raise sufficient water for the use of the establishment to an immense tank fixed on the roof. Hand-pumping was at first tried, and with such questionable success, that the laborers were suspected of "shirking," and to prove the charge against them a gang of free workers were called in and set to the task; but having that blessed privilege, after a trial they dropped the pump handles and flatly declined "to have any more of it." The treadwheel answers better, but it is fearfully hard work for the treaders. With all respect for the excellent contrivers and managers of the institution under inspection, I would suggest an alteration in this treadmill shed. There should be more light and more air in the place; on a hot summer's day the fatigue must be unbearable. The "wheel" itself extends the whole length of the shed by the wall, and revolves on an axle. Attached to this wheel, or rather drum, are projecting pieces of board six inches in width and about nine inches apart. Overhead is a short bar for the operator to grasp with his hands, and when the wheel is started he has no foothold and no rest for his feet until his spell of "treading" is at an end. For full twenty minutes he must constantly raise first his right foot, then his left, as though he was walking up stairs, and this at the rate of about sixty times in a minute. Fancy having to ascend twelve hundred stairs in twenty minutes, to ascend to the summit of the Monument three times over in that short time, and then to be released that you may sit in a box like a church pew in the same shed and pick oakum for a further term of twenty minutes by way of a rest, and then three times to the top of the Monument again, and so on through the working hours of every day! And it is not as though the operator trod on the open wheel. He must not speak to his neighbor, he must not see him; and to this end he works in a sort of box open at the top. It must be terrible work for a fat man, and such as well as lean commit them elves. It is possible for such a one, as we were informed, to lose in weight three stone in as many months.

But it is not six hours at the treadmill, or at any other manner of work performed at the City Prison, that contents the inexorable authorities of that model establishment. One way or another a prisoner must work ten hours. He is roused at half-past five in the morning, and somehow or another he is kindly preserved against the perils of idleness until 8 o'clock at night. This shows fifteen hours and a half, but he is not *working* absolutely all that time. He has to go to chapel and to take his meals and his exercise. He is tasked through ten hours only. Many of the trades—such, for instance, as the shoemakers and tailors and the out-o'-door hands (excepting the brick-makers)—"knock off" at six to get their supper, after which they retire to their cells; but they must do some kind of work until the bell sounds 8 o'clock, when they may cease, and are privileged to spend the ensuing hour in reading or meditation, or in washing themselves, when the bell tolls again, and a clatter of hammock-hooks, as long and precise almost as the grounding of arms at a military review, resounds through the corridors, and the prisoners may go to bed.

Ah! the glorious privilege of breaking that horrible silence, though only for so short a time as may be occupied in adjusting four iron hooks in as many catches! The blessed relief of lifting for a few seconds the sombre veil that clings about a poor wretch so suffocatingly. "The strictest silence must be observed," say the notice-boards, and it is observed. Entering in at a door guarded by a gigantic though melancholy janitor in India-rubber shoes, the governor signs us to step softly on to a mat that is there. We do so, and in a listening attitude he raises his hand. There is not a sound. Before us is a long corridor containing a long double row of cells, each containing a man alive and in health, and engaged at some kind of work; but no charnel-house could be quieter.

Judging from the awful "hush," the cells might each have been a church vault, with a coffined creature lying within it. But presently a noise is heard, a "Tap! tap! tap!" and then a pause, and then a succession of taps, vigorous and hearty, conveying to our oppressed senses a relief for which we sigh gratefully, as one does on a sultry evening when the sudden and heavy rain-drops come pit-a-pat on the dusty road. "That's a shoemaker," the governor whispers; "he's got a task to finish, and he is hammering out his sole leather." Fortunate shoemaker! If it is a relief from the dread benumbing to clatter aloud for the space of half a minute with a couple of iron hooks, what must it be to be armed with a handy broad-faced hammer and a lapstone, with liberty to assault grim silence with all the strength of your right arm? How the other poor still stitchers of cloth and pickers of oakum must have envied him! What would they not have given for a broad-faced hammer and a lapstone and free permission to bang away as hard as they pleased for half an hour! They would have been heard as far as the summit of Highgate Hill. "Do the prisoners dread this silence so very much?" the reader may ask. Ay, do they—a hundred times more than a free man can possibly realize. A gang of them—poor, soft-handed wretches!—were at work on the evening of our visit at the rough, and to them heavy task of bricklaying, and had been so employed all day. Come six o'clock, they were to turn into their cells, and spend the next two hours at some light work at which they could sit down; but they didn't want to sit down; they didn't want to change the heavy work for the light. Holding up his hand, which is the sign that a prisoner craves permission to speak, one of them humbly requested the Governor to allow them to continue bricklaying until eight o'clock. But the request could not be granted. "For God's sake, governor, put me in another cell!" was the prayer of one poor prisoner who had occupied the same lodging through nine weary months; "for God's sake put me somewhere else! I have counted the bricks of the cell I am in till my eyes ache."

But there came under our notice one curious instance of how small a matter may upset the calculations, and turn even to ridicule the sternest enactments, of men mighty in authority. From the men's corridor we proceeded to the women's, and, prideful of his eminently successful silent system, the governor paused at the threshold with the whispered remark, "These are the female cells, and yet you perceive the same unbroken stillness reigns. Women or men, gentlemen, one system rules them, and they must obey." When lo! at that very instant a tiny voice was heard to crow its shrillest, and that within a dozen yards of where we were standing. "That's one of the babies," remarked the Governor, with all the wind suddenly taken out of his sails. "Of course, you can't keep babies quiet."

We were further informed that as many as fourteen of these small mockers and defiers of gags and governors were born in the jail within the year. The mothers are permitted to take charge of their children. In every cell door there is a peep-hole of about the size of a penny, covered first with wire gauze and then with a shifting metal cover. Putting this last aside, we peeped in, and there we saw the little rebel who had so audaciously put to rout the Governor and his silent system, sitting on the bed bright and lively, and getting rare fun out of a skein of darning cotton, while its mother, seated on a stool by the bedside, was busily finishing a job of sock-mending by the fading light that shone in at the high-up barred narrow strip of window. It would be hard to say whether the presence of the innocent baby with its cheerful little face and its general air of content made the gloomy little cell look more or less prison-like. How the mother would have answered had the question been put to her need not be doubted, but of course she was a prejudiced person. By the way, I wonder if the silent system in all its grim severity is imposed on mothers with babies? The cobbler is at liberty to pound away at his leather till the gloomy corridor echoes again, but he no more dare whistle as he hammers than he dare demand a pint of beer wherewith to whet his whistle: the incarcerated tailor, to beguile the tedious time, may *think* a tune if he pleases, but to hum one would be to peril his prospects of dinner: how is it with mothers and their little ones? Are they bound to caress them (and you may depend that they are not so debased as to have overcome the very natural habit) in dumb show? Do they convey to them words of endearment under their breath, and indoctrinate them in the soothing nursery jingle by unsounding movements of their lips? The next time I am in the company of our worthy governor I will ask him all about it.

Every day the prisoners, male and female, old and young, are made to attend chapel, and twice on Sundays. The appearance of the sacred edifice quite upsets one's ideas of "freedom" of religious worship. The chaplain's pulpit is perched high up against the wall at the end, so as to enable him to get a view of his entire congregation. Otherwise this would be impossible; for while the larger body of adult male prisoners occupy the body of the chapel, the women and children are partitioned off on either side by a tall partition that quite precludes the possibility of their seeing beyond. Before the great space where the men sit is a pair of tall grim iron gates; and they are ranged on seats rising one above the other with warders in attendance and constantly on the watch lest for a single instant they, through the whole of the service, depart from the rigid rule of "eyes right." They must look steadfastly before them, regarding through the iron bars the preacher in his pulpit, and they must raise and lower their prayer-books with elbows squared and all at once like soldiers at drill. They may not scrape their feet upon the floor without having afterwards to explain the movement. They may scarcely wink an eye or sigh without danger of rebuke or punishment. God help them, poor wretches!

It says much in favor of the Holloway system, however, that it exercises no injurious effect on the health of the inmates. There is a commodious infirmary; but out of the large number of four hundred and fifty only three were invalided, and that—at least in two cases—not through being unable to bear up against the severity of jail discipline. Of the two cases in question one was that of an old man turned eighty, an experienced "smasher," or passer of spurious coin, while the other was a tall, languid young man of decent appearance, who, coming of a family of thieves, had always been himself a thief, but who was now in the last stage of consumption. He was going home to his friends in the country, as we were informed. "He may as well go home and die, since he wishes it, as die here." When fever cases occur in the jail they are removed at once to the Fever Hospital, and when he is cured he gets his liberty; on what principle, however, is not very clear.

There are peep-holes in the doors of the cells in which the male prisoners are confined. The polished black-leaded floors and the India rubber shoes favor stealthy approach, and the sliding corner of the peep-hole may be shifted quite without sound, so that at any moment a prisoner may be under the suspicious eye of the warder, and he never know it. It was now 8 o'clock (a fact the great shining bell hung in the hall announced in deafening accents), the signal for striking work for the night. There yet remained an hour till bedtime. "What do they do meanwhile?" we inquired. "Look and see for yourself," replied our guide; and we did, treading softly from door to door, and noiselessly pushing back the peep-hole screen. The majority were engaged in the healthful process of washing. They are not bound to wash themselves over night, but as they are expected to show clean and ready to commence the labor of the day at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, they find it convenient to perform their ablutions before they retire to their hammocks.

The prisoners are afforded every facility for cleanliness. In each cell water is laid on, and the not unliberal allowance daily is six gallons. Each prisoner is provided with a bowl for washing his face and hands, and a neat little tray, holding about a gallon and a half, in which he is expected to perform the same necessary operation on his feet, when necessary. Further, he has a wooden soap-dish, and a handy bit of yellow soap, and a good towel. Every day the men go to church; but on Sunday godliness and cleanliness go specially hand in hand. On the Sabbath morning the governor makes a tour of sanitary inspection, and every prisoner appears at his cell door with his trousers pulled up above his shins and his feet naked, while his shirt and jacket are turned back at the collar so as to expose his neck and shoulders. Once a week in hot weather, and once a fortnight in cold, every prisoner has a bath.

But peeping in at the peep-hole we discerned that very many of the captives were not busy with the soap and towel—perhaps it was only the experienced and "settled-down" hands that were so. Some of the poor fellows it was in the highest degree painful to contemplate. Here was a man seated on his stool before the scanty bracketed board that served as his table, evidently engaged in composing a letter to his friends—to his wife, perhaps. Prisoners have to be mighty careful how they write their letters. One and all are carried to the governor, and by him inspected; and unless it is composed in the plainest language and is entirely free from ambiguous phrases and matters of a "private" nature, the prisoner has wasted his time, for the letter will not be forwarded. The prisoners are, of course, apprised of this regulation, and, necessary though it be, its observance is doubtless a source of considerable embarassment—especially to the imperfectly educated and the alley-bred, whose knowledge of phraseology, although invaluable to the compiler of a slang dictionary, is altogether unequal to the production of such a plain and unmistakable epistle as will pass muster with the lynx-eyed supervisor. But, however unsatisfactory, this occupation evinced a disposition towards resignation, which was something. Others there were who were a long, long way from resigned. Here might be seen a man who had taken off his shoes that he might make no noise pacing his cell to and fro, to and fro, and with rapid stride as a wild animal does when it is newly caged, with his arms tightly folded and his face haggard and wrinkled by the terrible reflections that are tormenting him. Here is another—a poor, stricken wretch too cast down for an active display of his agony, and who sits on his stool, still as a statue, with his head buried in his hands. Who he is, is a secret known only to the governor and the record book. Perhaps he is merely a regular thief, bemoaning his severance from some Sall or Poll of Spitalfields, and may be a little child or two, their shameful progeny. It is possible, for even professional thieves may not defy the laws of nature as well as the laws of society; and though the criminal records may justly brand them as "hardened ruffians," make no doubt that they are not all hardness. They must have their inner life of domestic affection and their heart-yearning for somebody, or they are less than the fox or the wolf. May be, however, the dismal figure, tight clad in his prison suit and buried in sorrow so that no more than the top of his closely-cropped head is visible a month ago was a free and seemingly happy fellow, who dined sumptuously every day, and wore fine clothes and costly jewelry, and lived in a handsome villa at Brompton or Twickenham along with a confiding and innocent wife and a troop of merry children, who would as soon have believed that the moon was about to fall as that papa, who of late had grown so fidgety and complained of headache, and shut himself for hours together in his room, was a miserable felon, waiting and quaking for the crash that he knew must presently come. Anyway, there he is, and there he must remain, no man at all, but a mere machine built of flesh and bone and muscle, that may be adapted to any useful purpose his custodian may choose for him. He is merely a ticketed animal that must, through two years, through six hundred weary working days, make bricks, or draw water, or scrub floors, or pick oakum—in silence.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,862 50
	Cost, $1089,679 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076 00; estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank $103 017 10	
	Cash in Drawer 286 52	189,315 62
		$1 507,605 15

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$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL $400,000 00

ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,898 89

PREMIUMS 1,184,846 20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,593 23

INCOME FOR 1868 $835,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 12, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 12 M.
Sunday, Sept. 13, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Sept. 14, 10 A.M	Monday, Sept. 14, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 15, 11 A.M	Tuesday, " 15, 3 P.M
Wednesday, " 16, 11 A.M	Wednesday, " 16, 4 P.M
Thursday " 17, 12 M.	Thursday, " 17, 4 P.M
Friday " 18, 1 P.M	Friday, " 18, 5 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; interm diate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3]

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Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

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6 28 6]

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Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11]

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ART NOTES.

Church has a new Niagara. Almost everybody rightfully thought the old one was well up to nature herself, but the new one is next to it. The painting is now on exhibition in Boston. Naturally the name of Church attracts very many visitors. What is better the visitors are greatly gratified. Church has made a very great success. This he is in the habit of doing, but he rarely has to struggle with so much difficulty as in this case. To paint Niagara on the move, and partly in a cloud, as it were, requires a degree of skill and insight which calls for the touch of genius. And this it is precisely that stands out from the canvass. There is the foam, the spray, the flowing volume, the cloudy mist, the rock, the tree, foliage, and other elements which go to make up the picture. Of all who have attempted the ethereal aspect, if we may so express it, of the Falls, Mr. Church has not only succeeded the best, but is about the only artist that has succeeded at all. Others have given us the ponderous water, the plunge, the tumult and all that, which is boy's play; but here we have the essence of the thing. The ephemeral and ever-changing phases that have hitherto eluded others, are now fixed by Church. In short, the painting is a reproduction of the Falls. Very possibly at the first sight this painting will not amaze the multitude, but to those who go to the canvas quietly and studiously, it will open a vast revelation of beauty. It is a work to be analyzed and pondered. This done its beauties will bloom out in all the wealth that pertains to the fidelity of nature. At an early day we shall endeavor to inform our readers more in detail of the painting. In the meantime we hope they will visit the room and see it for themselves.

—The private view of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists was recently held in that city. The collection of pictures is large and there are some good specimens of sculpture. The pictures include some productions of the most famous British artists, among which are the following:—"Lady Jane Grey in the Tower," by W. F. Yeames, A. R. A.; "Herod's Birthday Feast," by E. Armitage; "Margaret of Anjou Intrusting her Son to the Robber," by C. Lucy; "The Sleep of Duncan," by C. D. Maclise; "Rent Day in the Wilderness," by Sir E. Landseer; "The First Born," by H. O'Neile; "The Restoration, 29th of May, 1660," by A. B. Clay; "Jonathan's Token to David," by F. Leighton; "Ophelia," by E. C. Barnes; "The Tuilleries, 20th of June, 1792," by A. Elmore; "Before Waterloo," by Harry O'Neile; "Sheep on a Moorland Road," by W. H. Vernon, etc. Also a marble statue of Sir Rowland Hill, by Peter Hollins, to be erected in Birmingham by public subscription, in recognition of his eminent services in connection with the postal system.

MUSICAL NOTES.

—At Niblo's *Barbe Bleue* has been a grand success, as crowded houses show. On Saturday it was given in Brooklyn at a matinee, and is thus spoken of by one of the critics of that city:—"A *Barbe Bleue* matinee took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday. Notwithstanding the intense heat and its consequent discomforts, the building was well filled, and the audience—well, we can barely say appreciative. The proverbial calmness of Brooklyn opera-goers was once more conspicuous, though Irma looked and sang in a manner which elsewhere would have excited the wildest enthusiasm. During the entire first act a holy hush sat upon the audience. It was not the silence of visited admiration, but a disconsolate sort of silence, as if they doubted the propriety of doing anything at all but sit still. To Aujac is the honor due of starting them into a comprehension of the treat before them. His rollicking, impulsive acting and clear musical voice broke the ice, and after that until the close of the opera the applause was frequently and judiciously bestowed. All the characters were well sustained, though we missed much of that charming by-play which is one of Mad'lle Irma's most irresistible features."

—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg arrived in New York on Tuesday morning in the steamship Russia, from her brilliant and successful tour in Europe, accompanied by her parents and servant. On the arrival of Miss Kellogg and party, they proceeded to the Westminster Hotel, where soon after she was warmly welcomed by many of her friends, who congratulated her upon her safe return. In the evening Mr. James McHenry, one of the principal officers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, who had accompanied Miss Kellogg and party on the steamer to New York, gave a private dinner in her honor at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. McHenry presided. The party was very select. Among the few guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. H. G. Stebbins, wife, and son, and Mr. E. Cunard, of the British Steamship Company. The affair was a very pleasant one, and lasted until a late hour. At the conclusion of the dinner Miss Kellogg and her parents departed for home in Fifth avenue.

—Mr. Grau has the French Theatre, in New York, almost in order, and his artists are on the ocean wave. His new scenery is painted in Paris. Among the artists now *en route* to New York for Mr. Grau's company, are Madame Rose Bell, Miles. Maria Desclauzas and Fontanel. The tenor, baritone, and basso lists are filled by MM. Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Goby, Bourgoin, Bataille, Emile Petit, and Paul Mussay. Mr. Stoepel will have the musical direction of the performances which Mr. Grau now proposes to inaugurate on the 5th of October.

—Mr. Bateman's travelling *opera bouffe* company have opened in Chicago with great success. Mad'lle Tostee sustains the *role* of the fair but fickle "Helene;" Mad'lle Lambele assumes the tights, the riding whip, and the Tsing-la-la of the jolly "Orestes," with M. Decre playing the part of the unconscionable "Paris." *La Belle Helene* will be followed by the *Duchess*, which in turn will be ousted from the boards by *Barbe Bleue*. All this will occupy two weeks, and will probably satisfy the gay Chicagoans for a year at least.

—Madame Amalia Patti Strakosch is to appear in opera in Paris this winter. Some of the American papers speak of her as a new discovery. As Mad'lle Patti she sang at Castle Garden in 1850 with the Havana troupe, and there has hardly been a year since when she has not appeared in opera in this and other cities. She formerly had great celebrity in the contralto parts in *Lucrezia*, *Don Giovanni*, and other operas, and she has still a fine voice.

—*Barbe Bleue* will be played only three weeks more at Niblo's. Mr. Bateman has returned from his tour, and his son has gone to take command of the forces engaged in the provinces.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

—At Wood's Museum and Metropolitan Theatre, New York, Miss Maggie Mitchell is playing *Lorle* every evening, and the Galtons appear in English buffo opera every afternoon.

—At Bryant's Minstrels, New York, there is a new burlesque this week. *Lucrezia Borgia* is honored this time. Eugene takes the title *role*. Dempster is "Gennaro." Nelse Seymour is the murderous "juke," the green eyed lobster. Unsworth is the "Orsini," a colored "Moffio," who sings drinking songs and puts "Gennaro" up to mischief. There are three scenes in the piece—Venice, the Interior of the Ducal Palace, and the Grand Banqueting Hall, where the conspiracy culminates. The music is followed and the dialogue is tortured.

—"A Flash of Lightning" was reproduced for the second time in Brooklyn at the Park theatre on Tuesday evening, before a numerous and appreciative audience, with thrilling effect. Mr. W. Harris as Jack Ryder, S. C. Little as Skiffley and F. Chippendale were admirable in their respective characters, as was also C. Burroughs, who took the part of Fred Chauncey. Miss Florence Noble made her first appearance as *Bessie Falon*, and well merited the liberal share of applause bestowed upon her impersonation thereof. Viola Crocker as *Rose Falon* and Mrs. Yeamans as the irrepressible *Mrs. Dowderry* were excellent. The properties and stage appointments are very fine, and the piece is put upon the boards in fine style.

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers is delighting the San Franciscans with savory slices of tragedy and highly flavored sensational dramas. "Antony and Cleopatra" now go hand in hand with the 'Belle of the Faubourg" and "Meg Merrilies," while "Natalie, or the Death Barge of the Loire" serves at times to float our charming and popular actress pleasantly upon the sunny stream of success.

—Edwin Booth commenced a short season at the National, Cincinnati, on Monday evening, appearing as *Hamlet*, with the accomplished Miss Blanche De Bar as *Ophelia*.

—Sooty Pittsburg is waking up. It is enjoying itself at present with a varieties theatre, a parlor menagerie, and a wonderful magician, who distributes among his audience genuine twenty dollar gold pieces every night.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport's engagement at the Salt Lake City Theatre has been very remunerative. He is now on his way home to Massachusetts by "stage" over the Plains: but intends returning to San Francisco about the latter part of October, where he is to assume full charge of the business department of the Metropolitan Theatre.

—Mr. James Taylor, the "Champion Comique" of England, is delighting the "Hubites" at the Theatre Comique, Boston, with his inimitable personations.

—The Great Western Circus, with its acrobats, clowns, and bareback riders, will open its tent for the admission of the public to-day, in New York. The "show" will be given on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, and will remain in that city but a few days.

—It is announced that a new drama by Mr. Lester Wallack is at present in active rehearsal at Wood's Museum, Chicago. The title of the piece has not yet been made public.

—Miss Jennie Benson, now performing at the Varieties Theatre, Pittsburg, challenges any female dancer in the world, for $1000 a side, to dance a clog dance with her.

—Ristori, in a Turin paper, finds fault with the citizens of the United States.

—This is the last week of that incomprehensible and highly-flavored drama, *Foul Play*, in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

THE HISTORY OF CHEMUNG VALLEY.

Adventures of the Colonists—Cooperstown—Red Jacket.

An interesting pamphlet entitled "An Historical Sketch of Chemung Valley, etc., by T. Napoleon Cheney," has been published at Watkins, in this State, the author's residence. It gives an account of the early settlement of that beautiful region, with such notices of its history before it was occupied by the white race as can be gathered from the records of the French and English expeditions and explorations of the country, and from its first colonization by the whites brings down the narrative to the present day.

Dr. Cheney has shown great research in gathering materials for his work, and has collected a mass of information which has enabled him to construct a narrative more capable of fixing the attention of the general reader than such local histories commonly are. Yet let us not speak disrespectfully of local histories. Some writers have earned great fame in writing them. Camden's Britannia is wholly composed of special histories of the different counties of Great Britain, and is read yet with interest. The annals of the Chemung Valley, during the first twenty or thirty years of its occupation by a civilized race, were exceedingly eventful, and the adventures of some of its hardy colonists are full of interest. We copy the narrative of one of these:—

"Colonel Campbell returned, with his family, to Cherry Valley in the spring of 1784, and towards the close of summer he constructed a log-house on his farm, as a place of residence. Soon after he had moved into the log dwelling—for on his first return to the valley he had hastily put up a rude cabin in which the family lived until the more substantial log building was erected—he received information that General Washington designed and would ere long make a journey through Cherry Valley, etc. Colonel Campbell received the visit of the illustrious Washington, who was accompanied by Governor George Clinton, General Hand, etc., within the log house which he had recently built, and the distinguished guests of this worthy family were here entertained as well, and with far more generous and cordial feeling, than they would have been in any palace amid the courts of Europe. Governor Clinton sent for a Mr. Robert Shankland, who was a resident of the vicinity, and had been distinguished in the times of the Revolution as one of most earnest and daring patriots along the frontier, and the bold borderer soon came and joined in the pleasant diversions of the party. When Cherry Valley was attacked by the Indians, and destroyed, Mr. Shankland's house, which was situated in a remote part of the settlement, escaped the devastation that awaited all the buildings within the village; Mr. Shankland fled, with his family, to the Mohawk Valley, but returned in the ensuing year with a son, Thomas Shankland, then fourteen years of age, to his former home. Soon after he had resumed residence in his house, the Indians made an attack upon it, but he bravely and successfully defended this temporary fortress against the assault of the savages. The Indians then brought combustible materials and placed them about the house, and then applied fire; the building was soon completely enveloped in flames; in the meanwhile his son had jumped out of a window and fled towards the woods, but was captured by the Indians, who surrounded the crumbling domicile upon every side. Mr. Shankland effected a successful escape. At this time, during the visit made by General Washington, the patriotic and fearless borderer was requested to give a narrative of his exploits while engaged in these partisan conflicts—and which he accordingly did—contributing by his narrative much to the enjoyment of the party. During the visit of General Washington, a gun to which attached much interest in connection with reminiscences of the Revolutionary struggle, was exhibited to the party. This gun belonged to Mr. Joseph Mayall, a patriot residing at Laurens (now included as one of the towns of Otsego county). Mr. Mayall had once, while returning from a hunting excursion, met with a party of three men whom he undertook, at their request, to pilot across the Susquehanna river, when, taking advantage of his situation while thus engaged in guiding the boat over the stream, they took possession of his gun, and removed the lock from it, then informed him that he must go to Canada as their prisoner. The patriot remonstrated, but without avail, and embracing a favorable opportunity he seized his gun, with which he struck and killed one of the party, then discharged his piece and wounded another of the enemy, and made his escape from the other loyalist. This gun had been kept as a memento of this conflict; it had been much shattered in the encounter, and it was now viewed by General Washington and his companions in this journey with interest. While General Washington and his party were staying here, Governor Clinton incidentally inquired of Mrs. Campbell in regard to the number of her children, and upon informing him how many she had, the Governor added in reply, 'They will make fine soldiers in time,' and in answer to this remark, Mrs. Campbell said that 'she hoped her country would never need their services;' when General Washington made the concluding remark, 'I hope so, too, madame; for I have seen enough of war.'"

The pamphlet contains a particular account of the settlement of Cooperstown, with anecdotes of Judge Cooper, the father of Fenimore Cooper, and of his eminent son. Talleyrand, it seems, while in exile, was a visitor to this place, and here the wily diplomatist, then in his early manhood, amused himself with such light tasks as celebrating young ladies in acrostics:—

"This place has also been visited at various times by other distinguished gentlemen. Talleyrand, the eminent diplomatist, during his sojourn in our country, had passed a number of days in the village of Cooperstown, making his home, whilst here, beneath the hospitable roof of Judge Cooper. An acrostic, written to Miss Anna Cooper, and which was inserted in the Otsego *Herald* of October 2, 1795, has been ascribed to the facile pen of the accomplished French diplomatist. This verse commenced as follows:—

"'Amiable philosophe, au printems du son age.'

"It may be mentioned that Miss Cooper, to whom these lines were addressed, was killed in falling from a horse in the town of Butternuts, on the 18th of September, 1800; and her funeral sermon was preached by Rev. D. Nash, and she was buried in accordance with the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then for the first time performed in the village of Cooperstown. It is said that Talleyrand was much delighted with his visit here, in the midst of the quiet and romantic scenery of the Otsego Lake, and mingling in society which might challenge favorable comparison with the aristocracy of the proud French capital."

The Indian chief Red Jacket was a native of this region, and the following curious particulars are related concerning him. He adopted, it seems, the method of Demosthenes in preparing himself to declaim in the presence of a crowd; he exercised his voice amid the roar of waters, and this without probably ever having heard of the Greek orator:—

"I will here make an extract from a manuscript of the late Hon. Thomas Maxwell, who had held the rank and exercised the authority of a Sachem among the Senecas, in which he thus refers to Red Jacket, etc.:—'The once haughty Iroquois has withdrawn to a quiet spot on the western skirts of his lordly patrimony. He no longer, as in the days of his power, holds the olive-branch in one hand and the tomahawk in the other, to sway the decisions of councils. They have produced many distinguished men. Among these none were more eminent than the celebrated Red Jacket. He exhibited great powers of oratory at the treaty, held by Colonel Pickering, at Newtown Point in 1791. Red Jacket, who had always opposed all attempts to civilize or Christianize the tribes, exhibited on this occasion his greatest powers of mind in opposition to the proposals of the Government; and the result was they were only accepted by Cornplanter's tribe. In a conversation held with Red Jacket at Bath in 1828 he informed me that when a child he was present at a great council fire of the tribes at Shenandoah, in Virginia. The various nations were represented by their most distinguished orators, but the greatest among them was Logan, a Cayuga, who had removed from his residence on the Cayuga to Shamokin, on the Susquehanna. Red Jacket remarked that he was so highly delighted with Logan's eloquence that he resolved to devote himself to public speaking, and to follow Logan as his model. He said that he was in the habit of speaking in the woods when he could find a waterfall, where he exercised his voice amid the roaring waters, to acquire the necessary command and tone to address large assemblies. One of his favorite resorts for this purpose was the magnificent waterfall of Havana. The name of the stream was She-qua-gah, or, as he interpreted it, 'the place of the roaring waters.' The waterfall seems to have been his peculiar inspiration. In early life the beautiful She-qua-gah, and in his mature years the mighty Ne-au-ga-rah (I give his own pronunciation), were his favorite haunts."

Road Making by Steam.

A London paper says:—"Last year we called attention to the rapidity with which the roads in St. James' Park were being formed by the aid of a powerful steam roller. Our readers have now an opportunity of seeing the process in operation upon an improved plan in the same place, and some of the metropolitan parochial authorities may study the system with advantage. The road is first prepared by being loosened with pickaxes, then covered with the ordinary broken granite; above this a dressing of sand is laid; the whole is then well watered. At four o clock each morning an immense roller is propelled by steam, and moved slowly over the prepared surface. It exerts a pressure of 28 tons, and the result is that in an unusually short time a firm and compact macadamized road is formed so smoothly that the lightest vehicles may be immediately driven over it without fear of injuring the springs. The engine works almost without noise, and appears to consume nearly all its own smoke. It has the appearance of a large railway break van. The work is continued daily from four A. M. to four P. M., and excites considerable interest. It is a pity that something is not done to improve the footpaths in this park. They are in a disgraceful condition, especially that portion between Buckingham and Marlborough gates. The slightest storm turns it into a muddy swamp, and in dry weather the rough stones are very trying to pedestrians."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 t O 3

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmetto La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmetto Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
9 12 9t Department of Louisiana.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, RICHMOND, Va., September 14, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) pounds of Brown Sugar, in good, sound barrels; one thousand two hundred (1200) pounds of Adamantine Candles, (6's or 12's) full weight, in strong boxes strapped with hickory; four thousand (4000) pounds of Common Brown Soap (2 lb. bars) in strong boxes strapped with hickory; four hundred and twenty (420) gallons of Molasses, in barrels.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sample of the articles offered. The above supplies to be delivered in good shipping order at the United States Subsistence Depot, Richmond, Va., on or before the 25th instant subject to the inspection of the undersigned. Further particulars obtained by application at this office.

Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the supplies.

By order of Brevet Major-General A. B. Eaton, C. G. S., U. S. A. W. A. ELDERKIN, Brevet Major and Chief C. S. First Military District. 9 17 3t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZA P. BARTMAN, Administratrix of the estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, 22d September, 1868, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

9 10thstu5t WILLIAM KNIGHT SHRYOCK, Auditor.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 12 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00

At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train ... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line ... 11·40 A. M.
Erie Express ... 11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation ... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ... 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express ... 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail ... 11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express ... 12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ... 1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ... 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express ... 7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train ... 9·10 A. M.
Fast Line ... 9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train ... 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express ... 5·10 P. M.
Day Express ... 5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ... 9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
September 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venitian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 200 pieces oil cloths, etc. [9 12 5t
Also,
300 PAIRS WINDOW SHADES.
Also,
EMBROIDERIES, HDKFS., ETC.,
of a favorite importation, embracing—
Full lines 4-8 and 5-8 hemstitched hdkfs.
Full lines lace hdkfs., infants' waists, etc.
Full lines Hamburg edgings and insertions.
Full lines embroidered trimmings.
Full lines embroidered sets, and linen collars and cuffs. It

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning, [9 15 5t
September 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 16 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sales at 1110 Chesnut street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, SEWING MACHINES, PIANO-FORTES, PARLOR ORGANS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, GUNS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising Walnut Parlor suits, in plush, brocatelle, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits, Library suits, office furniture secretaries and book-cases; etageres, marble-top tables, fire-proof safes, sewing machines, guns, etc.
PIANO-FORTES—Several superior piano-fortes.
PARLOR ORGANS—Two superior parlor organs.
SEWING MACHINES—Several superior sewing-machines made by Ladd & Webster, Wheeler & Wilson, and others.
FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Two fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson.
GUNS—Also, an invoice of fine guns.
FOSSIL REMAINS—Some fine specimens of fossil remains, found in Boone county, Ky. 9 18 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 3

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
September 21, commencing at 10 o'clock we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's city made goods. 9 17 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ON THURSDAY EVENING.
At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Miscellaneous Books, from libraries.
Catalogues on Thursday morning. 9 15 2t

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suit; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 16 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
commencing SUNDAY, September 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·45 A.M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·30 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 8·10 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. trains from Wilmington run daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
48 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport ... 8·20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ... 9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ... 11·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport ... 8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ... 9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ... 6·28 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ... 10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ... 10·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ... 7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ... 7·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport ... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ... 5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
1 1 ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COTTON AND FLAX. SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Potato Thief—Cruelty to Animals—Ingratitude—Larceny of a Watch—A Disorderly House—Receiving Stolen Goods

—This morning John Dougherty was engaged in rolling away a barrel of sweet potatoes from the Dock street market, when he was overhauled by a policeman, who conducted him to the Third District Station, where he had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, who sent him below.

—Peter Ryan has been fined and held to answer the charge of cruelty to animals, by Alderman Jones. Peter was driving a horse yesterday at Fifteenth and Filbert streets, which, from sheer exhaustion, fell in the street, and was unable to again get up.

—Peter Riehl is a driver of one of the railroad teams on Market street. Yesterday he was taken in charge while beating one of the animals. Alderman Boswell imposed the usual fine, and bound the accused over for trial.

—John Shorten lives on Palethorpe street, above Jefferson. A day or so ago he admitted to his family, one John Hickey, who repaid this gratitude by stealing a watch, a pair of pantaloons and a hat, the property of his host. He was taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Eggleton was sent for trial.

—Henry Robinson, a colored lad, yesterday slipped into a house at Ninth and Lombard streets, the door having been left open by the lady, who had gone on an errand, and going up stairs picked up a watch, with which he decamped. He was, however, observed leaving the premises, and followed to a pawnbroker's where he was engaged in pledging the article when arrested. The watch was recovered and returned to its owner, and Henry was escorted to prison on a commitment made out by Alderman Morrow.

—Charles Horne is the keeper of a house of doubtful reputation at No. 8 Callowhill street. Yesterday a stranger visited the place, and shortly afterwards appeared before Alderman Toland, where he complained that he had been relieved of $25 by Ann Myers. A warrant being issued, Ann was brought before the magistrate and committed to answer. A warrant was then sued out against Horne for keeping a disorderly house. In the evening it was served by Sergeant Murray and a squad of men. Horne and six men and women were arrested. The first named was held in $1000 bail to answer, and the others to keep the peace.

—Mary Fitzgerald was before Alderman Carpenter yesterday, charged with receiving stolen goods. She keeps a small shop at No. 608 Penn street, and the allegation is that she buys marketing and other articles which have been stolen by boys. She was bound over in $800 bail for trial.

REPORTORIAL CROTCHETS.—An amusing Democratic accident occurred last evening. Exactly one hundred and fifty of the "great unread" of Locofoco persuasion were holding an open air pow-wow at Broad and Coates street. The speakers' stand, a platform some 15 feet square, was lighted by a row of dingy lanterns, and upon it were seated quite a squad of the officers of the gathering. Save those mentioned, nary torch, nary lantern, nary light had they. The night itself was dark, and everything wore such a sombre hue that the stand could hardly be seen at a few yards distant. It was possible to hear the sounds of the words, but whence they came puzzled you. We stood in the fringes of the crowd for a moment and listened. We were just beginning to distinguish the gesticulating arm of the speaker outlined against a bar-room window in his rear, when—hark! see!—a crash of falling timbers rushes on your ear, and the stand and its occupants sink suddenly from view. Down they go, as though the solid earth had opened. The one hundred and fifty hearers already mentioned sway backward from the imagined pit into which these orators had descended. Cries rise on the air. Curious girls upon the sidewalks get up a prolonged titter. Bad boys take advantage of the confusion cheer loudly for General Grant. In a second's time not a soul was within fifty feet of the demolished platform. The latter was really in a pitiful mess, torches, chairs, planks, men, tumblers, and manuscript speeches, all hashed up together. You heard groans too, from the ruins. Somebody buried beneath the debris was grumbling over a dam-age (with the *age* omitted) to his leg or head, we could not tell which. Another was counting his beads with eager rapidity, another removing the coal oil from his eyes, another with his head just above the fallen rail was bobbing it savagely at the dismayed people around. Nothing could have been more laughable than the whole scene. We heard one chap upon the far corner make the remark (said chap had been standing close by the stand at the time of its descent), "Wonder if they have gone all the way down?" He asked the question in a hushed tone, and significantly pointed, as he spoke, with his finger to the ground. The crowd couldn't be induced to bear a hand in getting the poor fellows from their predicament, and consequently they had to set to and extricate themselves. By and by they made their escape, when one of them—we presume the cove who had been so unceremoniously interrupted in his little talk—clambered to the very top of the heap and pluckily finished his "say." Three pieces of music—a whistle, a fiddle, and a drum—which were stationed on a balcony over the stand, began joyfully playing—when it was all over. "We went down, but we got up! Hurra! Hurra!"

—The difference between men is mainly in the head. Brains are about everything—body next to nothing. It is what is over the shoulders—not under—that determines *status*. All body, no head—booby; all head, not much body—philosopher.

—The man who found it "onpleasant" to make an hour before breakfast on an empty stomach, now walks with tolerable comfort on a cracker. Walks round the edge of it probably.

—Brown proposes to open a brick-yard up town—the stock to consist of material taken from hats of eccentric men about town.

—The Philadelphia "Fire Zouaves," Colonel D. W. C. Baxter, commanding, will make a street parade in full uniform. this afternoon.

—Two grand Republican mass meetings this evening—one in the Third Ward, another in the Twenty fourth. Turn out!

—"Sunset" Cox will deliver an address in Concert Hall this evening upon the "Business Condition of the Country."

—Everybody has a Fall to-day in the way of weather. Overcoats are in demand. People step nimbly.

—Meeting of the Journeymen Saddle and Harness Maker's Union this evening.

—The way to become a tumbler is to have too much to do with them.

—Our streets are like dirty kitchens—unswept.

—Where to look for breakers—Among brokers.

—Cereous business—the grain and corn.

A VERY WITTY REPLY.—It is well known that certain lottery speculators, not only in this city, but elsewhere, have been of late mailing circulars to various persons throughout the country, bearing the information that the parties to whom addressed had been lucky in "drawing" such and such an article or amount. Of course the whole thing is a transparent swindle, and none save the green are bitten. The letters received in reply to the circulars are frequently very amusing, and appended will be found one well worth the reading. It reached our hands—no matter how. As will be seen, it was written by an army officer stationed at the South, and sent to New York:—

SIR:—I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 29th ultimo, bearing with it the joyful intelligence that I have been so lucky as to draw a gold watch worth $250, for which handsome present I am only obliged to pay $12·50—a generous offer on your part, and which, I assure you, is duly appreciated by the undersigned.

I have always been considered a lucky man; in fact, my friends tell me that my good looks and my luck are worth a fortune to me. If I needed further proof this last streak of fortune has proved it to my satisfaction. Here I am, away down in Georgia, not dreaming that my military reputation had extended to New York, when along comes a letter from your kind self, whom I never heard of before, telling me that "The Committee" notify me that I have drawn a $250 watch. How devilish kind of "the Committee," what jolly old coons they must be, and how discreet and discerning, too, as to select from such an array of names as upon the Army Register my humble one. That their kindness and good taste is appreciated, I have only to say that it shall inspire and stimulate me to new deeds of valor, and that when I reach—as I certainly shall—that happy and long-wished-for goal of poor army Lieutenants, viz.:—a Major-General's commission I will come on to New York, hunt them up, and give them such a blow out at Delmonico's as never was seen before. As I need a watch badly, and especially a $250 one, I hasten to inclose $15 in good Confederate money, which, I understand, passes as well in New York as greenbacks; any way it is a safe investment provided Seymour and Blair are elected, and of course you vote for them, certainly all gentlemen in your line of business do. The balance, $2 50, you can donate to some ward committee for the brave Democratic sogers who are going to clean out the Rads. Hoping you will spare no delay, and that the time piece will lose no time in reaching me,

I am your grateful servant, ***

FIRES THIS MORNING.—At four o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the cellar of the extensive hosiery manufactory of H. Becker & Co., No. 425 Moyer street, in the Eighteenth Ward. The alarm was soon given, and notwithstanding that the firemen were quickly on the ground, the flames, owing to the combustible nature of the material, which was shoddy, spread rapidly and destroyed the entire contents of the apartment. The fire then ran up the way through which the belt runs to the upper part of the building, burning the wood work on both the second and third floors. The machinery and material on the first floor were either burned up or ruined. The damage done the building is about $1500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Fire Association. The loss on the machinery and stock will not be less than $5000, on which there is an insurance in the Fire Association and New York companies. The fire, originating among the shoddy, is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion.

The four-story building, No. 506 Minor street, occupied on the first floor by A. W. Collins, manufacturer of printers' cards, and on the second, third, and fourth floors, by Thomas W. Price, bookbinder and stationer, was considerably damaged by fire at half-past 6 o'clock this morning. It broke out in the third story, the contents of which, consisting of presses, etc., were entirely destroyed. The flames extended to the fourth floor, which was also materially damaged. The first and second stories were completely flooded with water, and the loss on the stock and machinery will be heavy.

The loss sustained by Mr. Price will reach about $800, which is fully covered by insurance in the Ætna Insurance Company. The building belonged to the Wagner estate, and the loss will be about $600, which is covered in the Girard and Green Tree Companies. Mr. Collins' loss is by water, and is fully insured.

The alarm at 11½ o'clock was caused by the partial destruction of the roof of building No. 116 Gothic street, occupied as a cooper shop by Samuel Lee. It is supposed to have originated from the chimney. The building was owned by Joseph K. Ayres, and is insured in the Fire Association. Mr. Lee is not insured, but his loss is trifling.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station, Charles Downey had a hearing on the charge of larceny.

Thomas J. Williams, living at No. 138 North Twelfth street, testified that a watch belonging to him valued at $80 was taken on the 5th inst., from a closet in the Neptune Hose House. (Watch exhibited and identified.)

Ed. S. Brown, living at No. 447 Magnolia street, testified that a watch and nine dollars in money belonging to him were stolen at the same time and place.

John Moran testified that the accused came to him, and offered the watch for sale; he (Moran) afterwards learned that it was stolen, and charged Downey with the theft. The accused has hitherto borne a good character.

Downey said, in his defense, that the watch had been given him by another party.

Held in $1000 bail to answer.

Pesarius Parker also had a hearing upon the charge of assault and battery on Melker Merz, the keeper of a lager beer saloon at No. 1012 North Third street. Mr. Merz testified that the accused raised a disturbance in the saloon; that he upset the lunch bowl and spilt its contents; that he beat the prosecutor and threw him upon the floor; that he then chopped the lock off the door. Held in $500 bail for his appearance.

Patrick Chapman had a hearing upon the charge of larceny.

Mr. Robert Adams, doing business at No. 634 Market street, testified that the accused had been in his employ; that for some time he had missed quantities of braid and coat binding.

Detective Webb testified to arresting the prisoner, and to his acknowledging the commission of the theft; some of the goods were also found in his house.

Held to answer in $1000 bail.

Mary Turner also had a hearing upon the charge of larceny.

John S. Kloiz, living at No. 35 S. Second street, testified that the accused had been employed in his house for some week or so; that ever since her employment various articles had been missed; that a goblet was found secreted in a bundle containing some of her clothes.

Held in $500 bail.

BOLD ROBBERY.—At half-past 8 o'clock this morning, an express agent deposited two cases of hats on the pavement of Weyl & Rosenheim, No. 726 Chesnut street, and went into the store to obtain a receipt. Returning to his wagon he discovered that the cases had been removed and on searching could discover nothing of their whereabouts. The supposition is that they were carried off in a wheelbarrow.

FATAL RESULT.—The lad, William Morrison, who was run over by a freight train, at Eighth street and Washington Avenue, on Monday, died last evening at the hospital.

VERMONT.

The Full Returns.

The following table shows the complete vote cast in the Vermont State election on the 1st instant, with the exception of seven small towns, which gave 89 Republican majority last year, and are good for 100 this year. The Republican majority will be about 27,253:—

Counties.	1868. Page, Rep.	1868. Edwards, Dem.	1867. Page, Rep.	1867. Edwards, Dem.
Addison	3596	540	2553	252
Bennington	2657	1162	2773	1241
Caledonia	2982	1334	2266	1135
Chittenden	3393	1550	2777	986
Essex*	637	287	640	340
Franklin	3057	1315	2308	1058
Grand Isle†	341	187	367	188
Lamoille	1757	548	1124	595
Orange	3257	1771	2728	1406
Orleans	2678	863	1917	659
Rutland	4883	1445	3265	903
Washington	3591	1678	2551	1241
Windham	4218	1153	2428	761
Windsor	5680	1436	3997	832
Total	42,527	15,274	31,694	11,510
Rep. major	27,253		20,184	

*Four towns missing. †One town missing.

SURRATT.

A Statement of the Forthcoming Trial.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Subpœnas were issued to-day (Sept. 14) for both the prosecution and the defense in the case against John H. Surratt. The defense issued ninety-six, embracing the names of all the witnesses hitherto examined, and none others, and including the Catholic priests in Canada, Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, Mr. Gifford, and others. These subpœnas have been issued upon the indictment charging murder, the one upon which the accused was formerly tried. The subpœnas for the prosecution, numbering sixty-nine, include Weichman, St. Marie, Macmillan, and all formerly examined, and also three new names, viz.:—H. T. Bevans, of Redwing, Minn.; Uriah Jamison, of Mansfield, Ohio, and L. H. Terrell, of New Brunswick, N. J. It is thus manifest that there will be a conflict upon the first day as to which indictment shall be tried. The defense will insist upon the murder indictment, and the prosecution upon that charging engaging in rebellion. The prosecuting officers say that they will not consent to go to trial except upon the last named indictment, and they seem disposed to admit Surratt's discharge upon the first, and contend that the minutes of the Court show that to be the fact.

It appears by reference to the minutes of the Criminal Court that the second indictment, charging that the accused engaged in the Rebellion, was found on June 22, and upon the same day Surratt pleaded not guilty. The minutes of the same day bear the following record relative to the murder indictment:—"The Court orders that the defendant be discharged." The trial upon the second indictment was immediately thereafter fixed for Monday, June 29, and the accused was released upon $20,000 bail. On June 29, the case was again called, but no trial was had, and a special term of the Court was ordered to commence on Monday, September 21. On July 15, Mr. Merrick asked leave to withdraw the plea of not guilty to the murder indictment, and to file a motion to quash the same. This motion is still pending, and may possibly have to be disposed of before the question of a jury trial can be determined. The District Attorney says that it is clear to him that the special term was ordered for the trial of the special indictment, and had no reference to the murder indictment, and an attempt will be made to induce the Court to take that view of the case.

MEXICO.

Industry Paralyzed—A Crisis Anticipated.

The English steamer Mersey brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 30th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. *El Globo* of the 28th ult. says in its semi-monthly review, that there are indications of a social crisis, such as has never been experienced in the country; that the commerce and industry are completely paralyzed; that nearly all the cotton and other factories have been closed, and that a large number of the poorer class have been thus deprived of the means of earning a subsistence.

The Ministry, it adds, contines to be without a head. A short time ago rumors were in circulation to the effect that either Senor Romero, Minister of the Treasury, would take charge of the Department of State, or that that office would be intrusted to Senor Riva Palacio, of the Supreme Court. The probability is, however, that the state of disorganization will subsist until Congress meets. The first parliamentary transactions will probably determine the reorganization of the Ministry. Some of the present members will go out, and a combination will be effected novel in personal but not in political character.

With reference to the public peace, there is certainly importance in the proposed submission by the leaders of the revolutionary movement in the Sierra de Puebla. Nevertheless, it does not appear to us that this event settles the political questions now agitating that State. Although armed hostilities may be suspended, the antagonism will remain, as also a decided rancor between the people of the Sierra and those of the Plains.

Eruption of the Volcano Ixtacihuatl.

The *Gefe Politico* of Huejotzingo sent the following report on the 1st inst. to the Government of Puebla:—

The constitutional alcalde of the village of Nopopoalco in this municipality, informs me, under date of the 21st of July, that the day previous about 10 o'clock in the morning, a loud noise had been heard in the mountain called "Ixtacihuatl;" that a few moments afterwards it was observed that the mountain vibrated and opened at its most elevated point, towards the east, with an inclination towards the South, at a place called El Caballette, above the Torrecilla: a strong wind immediately rushed forth from the opening, together with huge fragments of rock, which, rolling down the side of the mountain, uprooted large trees in their passage. The smallest of these rocks could not be moved by two hundred men. There also came out of the crater at the same time a huge stream of water having the odor of sulphur, of a dark color, and in such quantity that it carried away the dam, *presa* of the said village of Nopopoalco, destroying the aqueduct in an instant, and followed its course to the river Alcececa. On the same day I ordered an examination of the localities, when it was discovered that the amount of water coming out of the opening was quite small, and on the 22d it had ceased running altogether.

Several persons engaged in cutting ice on the sides of the mountain, fled on hearing the noise, three among them not having time to save themselves were carried away by the current, and up to the present time I have not learned what has become of those unfortunates, who, I have been told, are natives of the village of San Mateo Osoleo, municipality of Calpan, in the district of Cholula.

The Mummies of Arica and Arequipa.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:—

In your paper of to-day, September 16, is an almost incredible statement, verified by General Kilpatrick, of a singular and horrible sight that occurred on the south side of the ruined city of Arica. "As the earth opened and yawned there came up five hundred mummies, who stand in long lines facing the sea," etc. The further statement that "the spot where these mummies now stand was once an old cemetery," is fully affirmed by an English Gazeteer, which states, "about a mile from the town is an ancient cemetery, on the side of a hill, in which the bodies appear to have undergone a kind of natural process of preservation." Thus, this apparent mystery is stripped of its ghost-like appearance. Arequipa, the capital of a province of the same name, is situated fifty miles north of Arica, being elevated 7775 feet above the sea. It is represented as being a beautiful, healthy city, lying in the valley of the Quilca, about thirty-six miles from the ocean. It was founded by Pizzaro, in 1536. In order to avoid the consequences of the frequent earthquakes to which it is liable, the houses are low and strongly built. It was devastated by violent earthquakes in 1600 and in 1725. The Andes here rise in a volcanic cone 18,000 feet above the sea-level, overlooking the doomed city.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"The dealings in Governments were devoid of special interest. Prices were firm, and a continued steady demand for investment is noticed. State bonds were steady; Virginia 6 per cents, ex-coupon, 54½; North Carolina 6 per cents, new, 72½; ex-coupons, 73¾; Tennessee ex-coupons, 70; new bonds, 68¾; Missouri 6 per cents sold at 92. Pacific Mail is being advanced upon the purely speculative basis of a demand for the stock at the approaching election. As yet there is no appearance of a contest for the management, and nothing has been done toward any settlement or compromise with the opposition. Express shares were higher, Adams sold at 51¾; United States, 47¾; American, 47; Wells Fargo was strong at 26¾@27; Merchants Union sold at 23⅛. The railway share market was without excitement, and, with the exception of Erie, was strong. New York Central was firmly held at 125¾. Reading advanced to 91⅝, and the entire Western list was in good demand, with a general desire shown to buy. The heavy shorts do not appear to desire to press further sales, having already a full line out. Stocks continue very scarce for delivery, and are in active borrowing demand. Cleveland and Pittsburg was buoyant, selling at 89. The directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable October 18. Michigan Southern, the Northwestern shares, Rock Island, and Fort Wayne were all active, with a good demand. At the Second Board Tennessees advanced upon the announcement that all the past due interest was to be paid. New bonds sold at 69⅜; ex-coupon, 70⅛. Railway shares were strong. Reading sold at 92; Michigan Southern, 85; Northwestern preferred, 88¾; St. Paul, 97¾; the preferred, 96; Fort Wayne, 109⅝. At the close Erie advanced to 47¾. The balance of the list was firm, with all stocks in request at the quotations."

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"There is no change to note in the Money Market, the supply of loanable funds being abundant at four per cent. on mixed collaterals, and three on Government securities. There is a moderate amount of four months' dry goods paper offering, and it is taken freely at six and a half and seven per cent. discount. In other departments of trade there is very little commercial paper being made, and prime names are taken in some instances at six and even five per cent. The remittances of currency to the West are almost entirely suspended, and some of the banks report receiving small amounts from that section. Hence confidence in continued monetary ease is increasing in Wall street, one result of which is the active bull movement now going forward in railway shares, notwithstanding that most of them are selling far above their real value, conspicuous instances of which are furnished by both the common and preferred Milwaukee and St. Paul and two or three other Western stocks. There is clearly no inducement for the public to relieve the cliques of these costly luxuries, and yet it is as dangerous to sell 'short' as to buy. The dry goods auction sales held to-day were rather sparsely attended, and cotton fabrics still show a drooping tendency, owing to the heaviness of the raw material influenced in part by the prospect of a larger crop than was previously expected. The bidding, as a rule, was not spirited, and many of the lots on the catalogues were passed. Fine foreign fabrics went off at fair prices, but domestics showed a slight recession in some cases from previous quotations. Much caution is still shown in avoiding speculative ventures, and purchases are limited mainly to current requirements."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Gathering of Congressmen at the Capital—Proposals for Internal Revenue Supplies—Another Prize Fight.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The September Session.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—So far, very few members of Congress have arrived. But numerous telegrams have been received by General Schenck from members and Senators, saying they will be on hand before Monday. No doubts are entertained by Schenck that a quorum will be here. It is thought Congress will get away by Tuesday or Wednesday at the farthest.

Another Prize Fight on the Tapis.

Sam Collyer arrived in this city on the Tuesday night train, and immediately proceeded to rooms where Billy Edwards was enjoying himself in company with Dooney Harris. A sum of money due by Edwards to Collyer was solicited, but Edwards did not have the amount. Sam then, in the presence of Dooney, challenged Edwards to fight him again for the sum of five hundred dollars or any larger amount. Edwards declined, and said that he would never enter the ring again; but if he did Collyer should have the first chance. Sam replied to Edwards that he could not then claim the light weight championship of the country, and that he alone held that honor. The meeting between the two was not of a very friendly nature. Collyer left for Baltimore yesterday, but prior to his departure, he stated that if Abe Hicken desired the light weight championship he would have to fight for it, and from present indications there will be a match made between the two.

Proposals for Stamps.

On Monday next bids will be opened by Commissioner Rollins for furnishing the Internal Revenue Bureau with stamps for tobacco, snuff, and segars, provided for under the new Internal Revenue law. There is considerable competition among bidders for the contract. S. M. Clarke, Chief of the Currency Bureau, of the Treasury Department, has been engaged for some time in getting up designs for stamps. He will bid for the contract. The main object of the Commission is to get such stamps as will defy counterfeiters and prevent dishonest parties from using them again after they have been once cancelled.

House Cleaning.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives are nearly ready for occupancy, the winter furniture having been replaced. There are only a few members of Congress in the city, and an impression prevails at the Capital that there will not be a quorum of both Houses present on Monday.

FROM NORRISTOWN.

Republican Procession—Mass Meeting To-night.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 17.—A grand Republican procession is now passing through the streets. The display is very fine. Nearly five thousand strangers are in town, and the enthusiasm is unbounded. A torchlight parade and speaking takes place to night. The Montgomery County Fair opens to-day.

FROM CANADA.

Hearing of the Express Robbers.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—The express robbers were again before the police commissioners to-day. David Thompson was discharged; he then gave evidence for the defense, which went to show that the robbery was planned with the co-operation of the express messenger, Brown; that there was no violence used, and the offense was simply embezzlement, which is not extraditional.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 17.—In the House last night a petition was presented from the merchants of the city praying that a commissioner be sent to Washington to look after Nova Scotia interests in connection with reciprocity. A committee was appointed to prepare a resolution on the subject.

Ship News.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 17.—Arrived, steamship St. Davis, from Glasgow.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 92½; Canton, 46¼; Erie, 47; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅝; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84⅛; New York Central, 125¾; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 140; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 110⅞; do. new, 108¼@108⅞; 10-40s, 104⅝. Gold, 144⅝. Money, 3@5 per cent. Exchange, 9.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Cotton firmer at 26@26½c. Flour irregular: sales of 7500 barrels superfine at $6·80@7·40; extras, $7·90@8·65; choice, 7·70@9·75; fancy, $8·70@10·90. Wheat irregular: sales of 27,000 bushels, amber at $2·30@2·31; red Western, $2·18@2·19. Corn heavy, and declined 1c.; sales of 51,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·19@1·20 afloat, and $1·20 in store. Oats dull and lower; Western 71c. afloat, and 68@70c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $28·90@29. Lard steady; steam 20c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	126	Toledo & Wab	62⅝
N. Y. and E. R	47⅝	Mil. & St. P. com	96½
Phil. and Rea. R	92⅝	Adams Express Co	52⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R	88⅝	U. S. Express	50
Chi. and N.W. com.	89⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	69¼
Chic. and N. W. prf.	89⅜	Gold	144½
Chi. and R. I. R	103¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F.W. and Chi	109⅝		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.
9 15

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufactures. 7 10sm rp

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Assignment of Army Engineers to Duty—A Shooting Affray at Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following engineer officers, upon the expiration of their graduating leave, are ordered to report to the commanding officer at Willett's Point, New York, for assignment to duty with the Engineer Battalion:—Second Lieutenant John G. Knight and Bvt. Second Lieut's E. A. Bass, J. B. Mackall, William S. Marshal, and Joseph H. Willard. Second Lieutenant Richard L. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps, is ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Captain J. F. Armstrong has been detached from command at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders. Commodore Theodore P. Greene assumes command of that post on the 15th of October. Captain E. G. Parrott is detached from the command of the receiving ship Ohio, and placed on waiting orders.

A Clergyman Shoots an Orchard Thief.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Last night, John Owen shot a young man named Michael Sheen, in the act of taking fruit from his garden. Sheen is dangerously wounded. Owen graduated at Bowdoin College, and studied divinity at Harvard, and subsequently officiated as a Unitarian clergyman. He was arrested and held to bail. Much excitement prevails among the Irish citizens in the neighborhood, who deem the shooting unjustifiable.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The steamship America takes out $26,400 in specie for Europe.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R	126¾	Pitts.F.W.andChi.	109¾
N.Y. and E. R	47⅝	Tol. & Wabash R	62¼
Ph. and Rea. R	93	Mil. and St. P.com	96½
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	85	Adams Express Co.	52¼
Cle. and Pitt.R	88⅝	Wells' Fargo	27⅝
Chi. and N. W. com	89⅜	U. S. Express	50
Chi. and N.W. pref.	89⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	69¼
Chi. and R. I. R	108⅝	Gold	144⅝
Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	109	Market firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 City 6s. New	103¼	100 sh Read R...s5&in.	46¼
$1000 do. New	103¾	400 do..s5&in 1s.	46¾
$1000 do. New	103¾	300 do...s5.	46¾
$100 do. New	103¼	100 do...2d.	46¾
$600 Sch N 6s '72	86½	100 do...c.	46·31
1 sh Far & Mech B.	130½	200 do...ls.	46·31
10 sh Cam & Am	128⅝	100 sh Hestonville.b60	10
100 sh Cata Pf...s10.	33¼	2 sh Phil & E	24
88 sh Leh N...ls.	21¼	100 do...b60.	24½
26 sh 2d & 3d...ls.	51	100 do...s60.	25⅞

SECOND BOARD.

400 sh Leh Nav...ls.	21½	200 do...b30.	46¾
1 do	21¼	100 do...2d.	46½
30 sh Leh V R...ls.	55¾	100 do...b30.	46½
210 sh Penna R...ls.	55½	100 do...2d.	46½
6 do	55½	100 do...b30.	46½
10 do	55¼	100 do...5s&int.	46⅜
100 sh Phil & E...c.	25½	100 do	46½
100 do...b60.	25¼	100 do...s10.	46½
100 sh Hest'vle...b60.	10½	300 do...ls.	46½
100 do...b60.	10½	100 do...b30.	46½
100 sh Reading	46½	100 do	46¾
100 do	46⅜		

POLITICAL.

CAMPAIGN CLUB

OF

1860 and 1868.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE CLUB

WILL ASSEMBLE FOR PARADE

ON

SATURDAY EVENING,

19th inst., at 7½ o'clock,

AT CITY ARMORY,

BROAD AND RACE STREETS.

All Republicans are respectfully invited to join in the demonstration.

WM. B. MANN,
President and Chief Marshal.

R. W. BEATTY, Secretary.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
TREASURER.

9 17 3t

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

An Apology from Brazil—Napoleon and the French Troops—Affairs in Asia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

EDINBURG, Sept. 7.—Lord Napier has been presented with the freedom of this city.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Advices from Brazil state that that Government has apologized for the detention of the Wasp.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Yokohama telegrams to July 26 announce that active military preparations are on foot, but no details are given.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Emperor reached the military camp at Lavemazan last night, and was enthusiastically received by the troops.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Shere Ali has been crowned Ameer of Cabul.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following changes have been made in the stations and duties of officers in the Subsistence Department:—

Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, now awaiting orders, will proceed to New York city and relieve General Kilbourn as purchasing depot and issuing commissary of that city. Major John McClean Taylor is ordered to San Francisco as purchasing and depot commissary. Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines is ordered to duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of the South, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Sullivan, who is ordered to San Francisco for assignment to duty in the Military Division of the Pacific. Brevet Major W. H. Bell has been ordered to duty as Chief Commissary for the Department of Alaska, and Depot and Post Commissary at the post occupied as the headquarters of that department.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The great trot between Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy, for $2000, will come off here over the Island Park course, on Monday next.

The First Frost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—There was a slight frost at Albany, Elmira, and other points in this State last night.

Reported Burning of Bennett's House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A rumor prevails in this city that Mr. Bennett's mansion, at Mount Washington, was burned to-day.

Havana Markets.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—Sugar firm at 8 reals for No. 12 D. S. Exchange on London, 14½ a 15½ premium.

New York Stock Quotations—3·45 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R	126½	Toledo & Wabash	62½
N. Y. and E. R	47⅝	Mil. & St.Paul com.	96½
Ph. and Rea. R	92⅝	Adams Express	52½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅜	Wells, Fargo Exp	27⅝
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88⅝	U. S. Express Co.	50
Chi. and N.W. com	89½	Tennessee 6s, new	69
Chi. and N.W. pref.	90	Gold	144⅝
Chi. and R. I. R	103⅝	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110		

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D	15½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	14	Wamsutta	9½
Sprague	13½	Victory	10½
Pacific	13½	Wauregan	13
American	13	Arnold	11
Dunnells	13½	Hamilton	13½
Allens	13½	Richmond	13½
Manchester	13½	Gloucester	13½
Freemans	13	Mourning	12
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	13
Nassau	12½	Oriental	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4	17	Pocasset	4-4	17
Lawrence, C	4-4	16½	" F	3-4	11½
" F	4-4	14	Pepperell, E		15
" G	7-8	13½	" R		14
" M	3-4	13½	" O		16
" H	3-3	12½	" N		12
Pacific, Extra	4-4	16½	"	7-4	32½
" H	4-4	16½	"	8-4	42½
" L	4-4	14	"	9-4	47½
Atlantic, A	4-4	17	"	10-4	52½
" H	4-4	16½	Boot, S		15½
" L	4-4	14	" O		13½
" V	3-4	14½	" H		12
" N	3-4	12½	Appleton, A	4-4	17
Superior, IXL	4-4	15	Laconia, H	4-4	16½
Shawmut, C	4-4	16	" O		14½
Agawam, F	4-4	13½	" B		14½
Stark, A		16½	" E		13½
Massachusetts	4-4	15½	Lyman, E	4-4	17
" BB	4-4	14	" C	4-4	15½
" E	7-8	13½	" G	4-4	13½
Indian Head	4-4	17	Utica	4-4	22
"	3-4	14½	Tremont, C	4-4	13½
Exeter, A	4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A		16
" S	7-8	12½	" " C		15
Medford	4-4	15½	" " BB		13½
Augusta	4-4	16½	" " W		12½
"	7-8	14	Great Falls, H	9-8	15½
Gilboa	4-4	13½	" " J	4-4	14
Pittsfield, A	4-4	13½	" " M		14½
Kennebec	4-4	10½	" " S		13½
Everett, AA	4-4	15	Cabot, A	4-4	16
Shannon	4-4	14	" W	4-4	15
Bedford, R	3-4	11	Dwight, A	4-4	15
Conesto Co., E	3-4	9½	" X	4-4	11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4	28	Dwight	4-4	19
Wamsutta	4-4	25	Ballou & Son	4-4	16
"	5-4	35	" "	7-8	14½
Tuscarora	4-4	22½	Lonsdale	4-4	19
Williamsville	4-4	22	" Cambric		27½
Bates	4-4	19	Hill	4-4	18
White Rock	4-4	18	"	7-8	18
Forestdale	4-4	18	Bartlett	3-4	16½
Indian River, X		12½	" 33-inch		15½
" " XX		14	" 31-inch		14½
Attawaugan, X		12½	James St'm Mills	4-4	16½
" XX		15	" " 33-inch		15½
Masonville	4-4	18	" " 31-inch		14½
Blackstone	4-4	16½	Great Falls, J	7-8	14½
Hope	4-4	16½	" K	4-4	15½
Langdon	4-4	16	" P	7-4	15
" 42-inch		19	" Q	4-4	17
" 46-inch		21	Red Bank	4-4	13
Wauregan	4-4	20	Waltham, X		14
Pepperell	6-4	30	" 42 inch		16½
"	8-4	45	"	8-4	45
"	9-4	52½	"	9-4	52½
"	10-4	57½	"	10-4	57½
Utica	7-8	22	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4	15½
"	4-4	25	Bay Mills	4-4	20
"	9-4	62½	Putnam, A	4-4	13½
"	10-4	67½	" B	7-8	11½
Boot, R	3-4	11½	Green, G	4-4	13½
" B	4-4	15½	Amoskeag, A	4-4	18½
" W	5-4	19	" Z	7-8	13½
Androscoggin	4-4	18	Whitensville	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	9½	"	7-8	12½

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A	22½
York	23½	" BB	19
Uncasville	15½	" C	15
American	14½	Eagle	18½
Hamilton	21	Thorndike	22½
Everett	15		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	12
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	30	Otis Company, CC	23
York	30	" " BB	28
Blue Hill	15	" " AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	28
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A. C. A	35	Hamilton Regular	26
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	22	" A. Extra	30
" D	20	Hampden, CC	20
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	33
" Extra	33	Pittsfield	10
Swift River	18		